

A WILLIAM KENT DISCOVERY

# COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

AUGUST 25

ONE SHILLING & SIXPENCE



THE SOUTH DOWNS : LOOKING TOWARDS CHANCTONBURY RING

J. A. Brimble

## AUCTIONS

**ANTIQUE OR MODERN** (advantageous to Executors, Trustees and Private Owners).—Very GOOD PRICES ASSURED for Antique and Modern Household Furniture, Silver, Jewellery, Pictures, Books, Porcelain, etc., at the weekly Auction Sales of PHILIPS, SON & NEALE, 7, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street (Established 1786). (Sales of the above property can also be promptly arranged by private treaty.) Tel.: MAYfair 2428. Ref. W.T.L. Auction announcements, Daily Telegraph every Monday, The Times every Tuesday.

**PURTTICK & SIMPSON, LTD.** (Established in 1794) hold frequent Sales by Auction of Old Silver, Sheffield Plate, Jewellery, Old English Furniture, Porcelain and Pottery, Glass, Objects of Art, Engravings, Etchings, Colour Prints, Pictures, Drawings, Postage Stamps, Books, MSS., Old Violins, etc., at their Galleries, 72, New Bond Street, London, W.1. Tel.: MAYfair 6522.

## PERSONAL

**A BENEFICIAL POST** required by refined girl (age 16½) holding School Certificate, wishing simultaneously to learn and gain experience in the care of animals. Animal-lover. Personal references.—Box 138.

**HORSE WANTED.** Lady offers very good home to horse for duration or longer. Light-weight experienced side-saddle rider; every care. References given.—Write, "M.B." c/o Streets, 6, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.

**LADY'S MACKINTOSH** or Burberry type coat wanted, length 45 in., belted or Raglan. Good price paid for quality garment in good condition.—Box 126.

**MIDDLE-AGED (Varsity) MAN** seeks home as Paying Guest in country where he could help garden or farm; north or east preferred.—Box 127.

**OLD SPORTING AND COACHING COLLECTION** DISPERSED, consequent upon advanced years of owner. Includes "HUNTING," "SHOOTING," "COURTING," "M.B." c/o Streets, 6, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.

**ORIGINAL SPEECHES** for ALL OCCASIONS prepared. Also Public Speaking privately taught. WELbeck 4947. KIRKHAM HAMILTON, Speakers' Academy, 67, Hallam Street, W.1.

**PERFUME.** One bottle genuine French, unopened, for sale.—Write Box 145.

**R.A.F. OFFICER'S WIDOW**, with child, requires small furnished house or cottage in S.W. Country, preferably Wilts. Would share with another.—Box 137.

**UNIVERSITY GRADUATE** (Cambridge), retired regular army officer, with considerable administrative experience, requires post as agent on an estate, preferably in the south-west or south.—Box 143.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**ANTIQUES AND FURNISHING**—a choice collection of Georgian Chairs, Easy Chairs, Dining Tables, Bureaux, Tallboys, Chests, Persian Rugs, Mirrors, Ornamental China, Chinese Porcelain and Ivorys, Cut Glass, Bronzes, etc. Inspection invited.—WILLIAM WILLET, LTD., Sloane Square, S.W.1. Tel. Sloane 8141.

**ARCHERY.** A REMINDER for after the war. Shoot better with JAGUES modern equipment. Hand-made by craftsmen.—JOHN JAGUES AND SON, LTD., makers of fine Sports and Games Equipment since 1788, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

**BAGS—HANDS—SERVICES COMPANY** will overhaul and renovate your handbags. Finest craftsmanship. Send it for an estimate to 59, New Bond Street, W.1 (next door Fenwick's).

**BERNARD QUARITCH, LTD.**, wish to purchase Libraries and smaller collections. Scientific Books and Books with Coloured Plates especially wanted. Valuations for all purposes.—BERNARD QUARITCH, LTD., 11, Grafton Street, London, W.1. Regent 0473.

**BLouses.** Men's worn shirts will make into MOST ATTRACTIVE Blouses. Free material can be made up by experts, 30/- NO COUPONS. Write for details, C.B., C.11, 45a, Mortimer Street, London, W.1.

**BROOKLANDS OF BOND STREET** would like particulars of good cars available for purchase.—103, New Bond Street, W.1. MAYfair 8351.

**CHARLES ANGELL, 34, Milson Street, Bath,** dealer in antique furniture, china, pictures, jewellery, etc., is willing to buy collections or single specimens at good prices. Also has a large stock for disposal. Enquiries solicited.

**CLOTHING WANTED**, also for SALE or HIRE. Suits, Riding Kit, Boots, Fur, Binoculars, Cameras, Trunks, Sporting Guns, Fishing Tackle, Furniture, Linen, CASH for parcels. All British Firm. Established 25 years. GORDON GIBSON AND CO., 131 and 141, Edgware Road, Marble Arch. Padd. 3779 and 9808.

**DEATH-WATCH BEETLE.** Furniture Beetle and all wood-borers can be completely eradicated by the polychlorophthalene STYKAMOL.—Full details from RICHARDSON & STARLING, LTD., Winchester.

**DIAMONDS, JEWELS, GOLD, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, ANTIQUE AND MODERN SILVER, PLATE, ETC.**, urgently required for Export. Highest cash prices. The largest buyers in the Country are BENTLEY & CO., 65, New Bond Street (facing Brook Street), W.1. Tel.: MAYfair 0651.

**DOUGLAS GLASS**, specialist in Child Photography, is now at 20, Abingdon Villas, W.8. Western 2538. Country visits arranged.

**FINE ANTIQUE WARE** and other FURNITURE, CHINA and GLASS at the GENERAL TRADING CO. (MAYfair), LTD., 1, 3 and 5, Grantham Place, Park Lane, W.1. Grosvenor 3273.

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**GOLD, Silver, Diamonds, Jewellery**, converted into cash NOW while prices are high. Registered Parcels receive same attention as personal transactions.—HARRODS LTD., London, S.W.1. Sloane 1234.

**GOVERNNESS AND RALLI CARTS**, 40-80 Gns. Show condition. Also harness. On rail.—HEYMAN, 2, Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, S.W.1. SLO. 8161.

## CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Under Personal and Miscellaneous 2/- per line, Other headings 1/6. (Min. 3 lines)

## MISCELLANEOUS

**HAVE YOU A SENSITIVE PALATE?** Then choose T.T.T. Magnams as your cigarette. Obtainable from WHITMORE & BAYLEY, 92, Wigmore Street, W.1. Est. 1823. 100, 13/4; 500, 65/8; 1,000, 130/-. Post free. Sample flat 50 for 6/8

**INVISIBLE MENDING.** Burnt, torn and moth-eaten garments (except Knitwear) invisibly mended in two weeks. Send or call. Most clearly damaged to be mended.—BELL INVISIBLE MENDERS, LTD., 73, New Bond Street, W.1.

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**KICKERBOCKER BREECHES** are the ideal garment for the country gentleman, and can be made from self-measurement if necessary.—THOMAS & SONS, 5, Carlos Place, W.1.

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**REPAIRS.** Clocks, Watches, Radio, Clockwork Controllers, Gramophones, Electric and Mechanical Apparatus, etc. Repaired by skilled staff. Inquiries welcomed. Representative will call in London area if required.—HUGHES, (Ground Floor), 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Phone: Victoria 0134).

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**STAIRS BLAZING**, but ESCAPE certain for you and family (irrespective height of bedrooms) if Automatic DAVY installed. Average cost £8. Details 1d. stamp.—JOHN KERR & CO. (Mchrs.), LTD., Northwich, Cheshire.

**SUNLIGHT and Foam Baths, Massage, Colonic Lavage** are invaluable in cases of rheumatism, starch, and general debility.—MRS. GORDON, 30, Curlew Court, Marble Arch, W.1. (Amb. 2875).

**THE FRENCH CLEANING AND DYING CO.** (1943), LTD., can undertake the CLEANING OF CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY WITHOUT REMOVAL in London and the Home Counties. Postal inquiries to Carpet Dept., 24 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2, or Tel.: Whitehall 0779.

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**WONDERFUL INVESTMENT.** A Rolls-Royce or Bentley car of pre-war workmanship and material. Send 1d. stamp (Paper Control requirements) for comprehensive stock list.—JACK BARCLAY LTD., 13 and 15, St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Tel.: MAYfair 7444.

**YOU CAN MAKE** delicious golden-brown loaves merely by adding cold water to DR. MAC'S HEALTH FLOUR and baking. Also scones, biscuits, cakes, etc. It is genuine wheatmeal enriched with a valuable wheat malt and will keep for months (if necessary). Bread made with this flour has a definite health value and regular users for years past are delighted with it. Send 5/6 now for a 12-lb. bag, complete with instructions, recipes, etc., carriage paid.—DR. MAC'S FLOUR CO., Kendal, Westmorland.

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**LOVELY PEKINGESE PUPPIES** (highly pedigreed). Colour, pretty brindle. Price 20 gns. each.—Box 135.

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**PEDIGREE MALE SIAMESE KITTENS** for sale, 6 weeks old, 5 gns. each.—Apply to MRS. RODERICK CAMPBELL, 68, Faveril Road, Peterborough, Northants.

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**PULLETS, PULLETS, PULLETS.** R. x S. three-months-old sexed-linked pullets. Buy with confidence from the farm that gives satisfaction.—FERNLANDS P.P., Hanworth Lane, Chertsey, Tel.: 3362.

**STRONG, HEALTHY GOSLINGS** for sale, special grazing strain, 2-5 months old, 21/- to 35/- each.—Box 140.

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**THE SALUKI** is the oldest dog in the world. Intelligent Puppies of this beautiful breed for sale. Prices reasonable.—MRS. ANGEL, "Catherstone," Digswell, Welwyn, Herts.

## Wanted

**COCKER SPANIEL** wanted. Young dog, ready to work at once, must be well trained and have worked regularly last season with a gun. WELD-BLUNDELL, Ince Blundell Hall, High-ton, Liverpool.

## HOTELS AND GUESTS

**BEDFORD.** SWAN HOTEL. First-class comfort in beautiful surroundings, at a moderate price. Bedford 220 (Management). Tel.: Bedford 34611 (Visitors).

**BOURNEMOUTH.** BRANKSOME TOWER HOTEL. REST AND BE THANKFUL. Rest you may, and be thankful you will, if you spend your well-earned vacation at Branksome Tower. For here an incomparable cuisine, coupled with ineffable service assures the creature comfort for which—in the midst of war—we all long. Golf, Tennis and sea bathing accessible. First-class cellar. Telephone: Bournemouth 4000.

**EXETER.** ROUGE-MOUTON HOTEL—the centre of Devon. All modern amenities, comforts. Rooms with bath and toilet, en suite. En pension terms from 6 gns. weekly inclusive (plus 10%).

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This is just the group of Hotels to appeal to the readers of Country Life. Hot water and telephones in all the comfortable bedrooms. Lifts, night porters and understanding management. Terms 5 and 6 gns. en pension. Produce from own Wiltshire farm. Catering as attractive as possible.

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**WESTWARD HO—NORTHAM "CLEVELANDS"** (NORTH DEVON) Luxurious Country Club Hotel. Tel.: Northam 300.

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## FOR SALE

**ADVERTISER (officer's wife)** disposing: Victorian Gold Locket, inside set pearls, 65; lovely Cameo Brooch, 85; Turquoise Brooch and Locket, the two 23/10/-; antique Silver Brooch, 15/-; Gold Neck Chain, 4/-; pretty Gold Bracelet, 8/10/-; other small articles jewellery suitable presents, etc. 3 Geo. I Silver Rattail Tablespoons, 67; pair Geo. III Sugar Tongs, 17/-; antique Silver Nutmeg Graters, other small boxes, 30/- each. Also few articles nice clothes, no coupons, very reasonable prices. Stamp for lists.—Box 112.

**BINOCULARS.** DOLLOND 8 x 32, in very good condition, with excellent leather case, £20.—Box 136.

**CALENDAR** of Old English Customs Still in Being, post free, 3s. A Calendar of Flowers and their Saints, post free, 2s; book on UNCLE MARK SAVAGE, Upper Bardon, Reading.

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**MODEL YACHT**, 4 ft. 6 in., lead keel, clinker-built, complete with sails.—P. D. LEVEAUX, The Grange, Ellistown, near Leicester.

**STAMPS!** Early British Colonials. Selections superb copies sent on approval to serious collectors. Terms 1/6 of cat. price. Also some Mint and superb used moderns.—"K" 25, Westhill Rd., S.W.16.

**WAYGOOD-OTIS LIFT** for sale, capable of 3½ ft. x 3½ ft. inside measurements. Hand operated, new condition, serves two floors. Lift in Cornwall, can be seen on appointment.—Box 129.

**WRISTWATCH** Gent's, stainless steel Omega, 15 jewels, £10/10. WANTED. Zeiss Ikon Binoculars, cash or exchange Ross 6 x 30 binoculars and cash.—Dr. BURNS, Highbridge, Somerset.

## GARDENING

**CHASE CLOCHES** revolutionize Vegetable production, doubling output, ensuring an extra crop each season, providing fresh vegetables the year round. Thousands have proved it. Write for List.—CHASE, LTD., 9, The Grange, Chertsey.

**GARDENERS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED.** Sherwood Cup, Chelsea Show, 1937. Note new address.—GEORGE G. WHITELEGG (of Chislehurst), Nurseries, KNOCKHOLT, Kent.

**PAVING STONE.** Quantity old London York rectangular Paving Stone for Sale.—WILLIS, 24, Stilehall Gardens, Chislehurst, Tel.: 5838.

**VEGETABLE and Flower Seeds of QUALITY**—we do the experimenting; not you!—W. J. UNWIN, LTD., Seedsmen, Histon, Cambs.

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**PUBLIC & PREPARATORY SCHOOLS YEAR BOOK (BOYS).** GIRLS' (PUBLIC) SCHOOLS YEAR BOOK.

As the result of the restriction on supplies of paper for Year Books, stocks of both these official books are now exhausted. Parents and others who wish to consult them should visit their local library.—DEANE & SONS, 31 Museum Street, London, W.C.1.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED

**FARM AND ESTATE MANAGER** (working) seeks a post, life experience all branches, Southern counties.—Box 144.

**GENTLEMAN** (53) requires responsible position country estate. Twenty years' experience all branches. Norfolk preferred but not essential. Free end October.—Box 139.

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**WIFE OF SERVING SOLDIER** would like position of Housekeeper. Two boys aged 11, 13. Interested in farm or business.—Box 259, Smith's Square, Bournemouth.

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Subject to Government Restrictions

**EXPERIENCED GARDENER** wanted. Head of two now and four after war. House provided. Knowledge of gls and outside essential. Wife to help in house for 3 hours daily during war.—MRS. PARKER, The Lawn, Alburgh, Liverpool.

**LADY**, agricultural degree or diploma, experience T.T. stock, modern milk production methods, take charge Land Girls. Wages 24/10/-.—Box 115.

**MANAGER** for S.E. England, required, educated (married preferred) to run home farm with dairy (hand milking). Really fine house, 5 rooms, bath, kitchen, electric light, all perfect order for living. Must be expert in good farming, all branches. Considerable post for young, energetic Agricultural College man.—Box 142.

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**MODEL AND TOY RAILWAYS.** Electric. Clockwork or Steam, large or small outfits wanted; also Meccano and other construction outfits and anything of interest to the younger generation. Please state fully what you have and price required; cheque by return. We also have FOR SALE large stocks of the above; stamp with enquiries.—BOTTERILLES, Models Department, High Street, Canvey, Essex.

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**R.A.C. or A.A. HANDBOOK** wanted: 1938 or 1939; clean condition.—Offers to Box 141.



# COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCVI. No. 2484

AUGUST 25, 1944

## KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

*By Order of the Executors of Miss M. E. Bright, deceased.*

### KENT, IN THE TENTERDEN AND MARDEN DISTRICT

The rich fruit and hop districts between Maidstone and Romney Marsh.

#### TEN COMPACT FREEHOLD MIXED FARMS and HOLDINGS about 647 ACRES



CHERRY GARDEN FARM

Poultry Farm (late Dumpties), Marden, 30 Acres. Little Pattenden, Marden, 18 Acres. Burnt House Farm, Sandhurst, 66 Acres. Brick House Farm, Sandhurst, 83 Acres. Angel Holding, 16 Acres. Blackbrook Farm, Wittersham, 132 Acres. Ramsden Farm, Ebony and Tenterden, 178 Acres. Cherry Garden Farm, Woodchurch, 55 Acres. Bourne Farm, High Halden, 13 Acres. London Beach, High Halden, 15 Acres.



BLACKBROOK FARM, WITTERSHAM

All equipped with suitable farm-houses and adequate farm buildings, the larger holdings having cottages in addition. Also detached and other cottages, accommodation land, woodland and building land with main water and electricity services close to the Market Town of Tenterden.

THE FARMS are let on yearly tenancies to long-standing tenants and the properties produce a Total Rental of about £880 per annum.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in 27 LOTS at the WOOLPACK HOTEL, TENTERDEN, on SEP. 20 at 2.30 p.m. Solicitors: Messrs. Latter & Willett, 26, Market Street, Bromley, Kent. Auctioneers: Mr. HARRY JUDGE, High Street, Tenterden, Kent; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. Particulars and Plans (in preparation), 1s. per copy.

*By Direction of Owner, T. Dunwoody, Esq.*

*Preliminary Announcement.*

### MIDWAY BETWEEN LONDON AND EASTBOURNE

Close to East Grinstead, Horley and Three Bridges.

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#### THE HORNE PARK ESTATE, NEW CHAPEL, SURREY, OF 705 ACRES

close to the main Eastbourne Road at New Chapel Cross Roads with extensive frontages to the Lingfield-Crawley Road and several district Roads. It comprises

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Horne Park Farm  
Branford Farm

Glen Farm  
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Willeys Farm  
East Park Farm

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Highfield Cottages and Land

##### TWO PRIVATE HOUSES

**BARNs BRANFORD**, a restored half-timbered house of the Tudor period and containing 2-3 reception rooms (one with ingle nook) 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, offices. Double garage and 2 rooms over. Range of 4 loose boxes and 11 Acres. For occupation.

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Practically the whole is let and produces a total rental of about £1,400 per annum (low outgoings).

The property is well maintained.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as to the Northern Section of about 500 Acres, first in one block and if not so sold then as to the whole Estate in 24 Lots, locally in September (unless previously sold).

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THE HOUSE is constructed of brick with slated and tiled roof and approached by two drives each with entrance lodge. Halls, 4 reception, billiard room, 7 principal bedrooms, nursery suite, 6 servants' bedrooms, 6 bathrooms. The interior of the Residence has many fine features. Central heating. Cos. electric light, power and water. Telephone. Modern septic tank drainage. Stabling for 8 horses with flat (6 rooms and bathroom) over. Garage for 6 cars. Modernised farm-house, farm buildings and cottage.



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# JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

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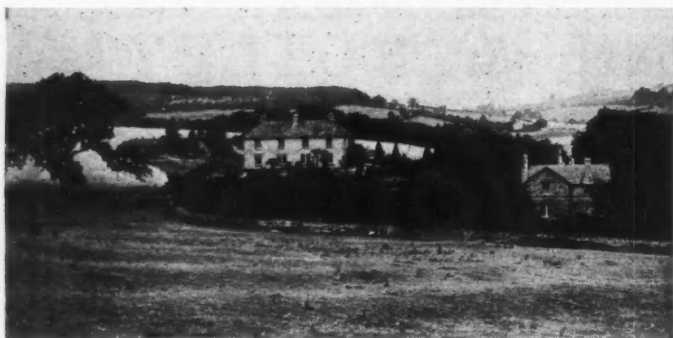
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CORNDEAN FARM, with excellent Residence, good Buildings and 4 first-rate Cottages (209 ACRES)

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ACCOMMODATION LANDS, ADJACENT TO MAIN ROADS AND TO WINCHCOMBE TOWN.

VALUABLE WOODLANDS, WITH MATURE AND GROWING TIMBER.

Producing (at very low old rentals) £693 10s. PER ANNUM GROSS

Very small Tithe and Land Tax.

THE WHOLE IS FREEHOLD AND FORMS A VERY GOOD SPORTING PROPERTY, situate in a most popular and beautiful area.

To be offered by AUCTION, as a WHOLE or in LOTS (unless privately sold), by Messrs. JACKSON STOPS at the LAMB HOTEL, CHELTENHAM, on SEPTEMBER 28, 1944, at 3 p.m.

Illustrated details (price 2s.) from the Auctioneers: Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5) 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 also at Northampton, Leeds and Yeovil.

Solicitors: Messrs. Bubb & Co., Clarence Street, Cheltenham.

Land Agent: G. E. Arthurs, F.L.A.S., Chartered Land Agent, Winchcombe, Glos.

### ON COTSWOLDS

#### MODERNISED TUDOR RESIDENCE

Lounge, 3 reception, 7 principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

2 COTTAGES. MAIN SERVICES AND CENTRAL HEATING. Paddock.

in all about 2½ or up to 6½ ACRES

NOW LET TO A WELL-KNOWN FILM COMPANY, FURNISHED, FOR DURATION, AT EXCELLENT RENT.

PRICE £6,500

CONTENTS COULD BE HAD AT VALUATION.

Full particulars from JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester (Tel. 334) (Ref. 5,563.)

### WITH POSSESSION

#### Nr. HEATHFIELD, SUSSEX

Half-mile from Village and Station, and close to omnibuses.

#### A WELL-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE

completely screened from the road.

Hall and cloakroom, 4 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, conservatory and offices.

All main services connected. Basins in 3 bedrooms. Hot water from Ideal boiler. Large and lofty rooms. Principal rooms face S. and W.

Garage, fuel stores, gardener's shed.

ONE ACRE WELL-WOODED GARDENS. TENNIS COURT. KITCHEN AND FRUIT GARDEN.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,000

Immediate inspection invited by JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, W.1 (Mayfair 3316/7).

### WALTON-ON-THAMES

Two Main Line Stations near by. Convenient for shopping, the River and the Surrey Countryside.

WITH POSSESSION.

#### A DETACHED AND ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Central heat and main services.

GARAGES. SMALL GARDEN.

PRICE £3,100, FREEHOLD

Apply: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, W.1 (Mayfair 3316/7.)

### DORSET

#### A GENTLEMAN'S DAIRY FARM

WITH A LOVELY LITTLE XVIIth-CENTURY HOUSE  
MODEL FARMSTEADING. ACCREDITED COWHOUSE TO TIE 21. ONE COTTAGE AND 101 ACRES RICH LAND.

Trout stream and 4 miles from coast.

4 main bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, dining and drawing rooms and study. Modern kitchen, etc.

CHARMING GARDEN, LAWN TENNIS COURT.

Main electricity. Central heating. Telephone. EXCELLENT CONDITION.

£8,500 FREEHOLD

POSSESSION END OF WAR IN EUROPE.

Very strongly recommended.

JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Land Agents, Yeovil. (Tel. 1066.)



Grosvenor 3121  
(3 lines)

## WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

### SUSSEX

Main Line Station 1½ miles.



#### A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, excellent domestic offices. Electric light. Partial central heating. Fitted basins, (h. & c.) in some rooms.

STABLING. GARAGE. COTTAGE

ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND GROUNDS with lawns, orchard, kitchen garden, paddocks, etc.

IN ALL 21 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

### EAST SUSSEX

#### FOR SALE A CHOICE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF 152 ACRES

#### WITH MODERATE-SIZED MANSION

Stands on high ground with magnificent views.

11 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms, and convenient domestic offices. Main electric light. Stabling. 2 Lodges. Groom's quarters.

#### THE ENTIRE HOUSE HAS BEEN MODERNISED RECENTLY

The grounds are ornamented by magnificent timber, cut yews, and a choice selection of flowering shrubs of which the Rhododendrons are a feature. Tennis and croquet lawns, woodlands and shrubbery walks, herbaceous borders, excellent walled kitchen gardens, greenhouses, orchards. Parkland.

#### THE WHOLE PROPERTY EXTENDS TO 152 ACRES

#### FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Personally inspected and recommended by the Agents: Messrs. WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.



# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

By Direction of F. C. Woodman Esq.

## GLOUCESTER, MONMOUTH AND HEREFORD BORDERS

One mile from Monmouth

The Freehold Residential and  
Agricultural Property

CROFT-Y-BWLA, MONMOUTH

THE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE stands in pleasant gardens 200 ft. above sea level, facing South, with fine views.

It contains 3 reception rooms, billiard room, 7 bedrooms (5 with basins), 4 bathrooms, and complete offices.

Main electric light and power.  
Central heating.

Stabling. Garage. Lodge and 2 cottages.



Farm buildings with model cowhouses. Rich farmlands famous for crops of natural wild white clover and maintaining a well-known herd of pedigree Friesians.

About 247 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION on  
OCTOBER 11, 1944

For SALE by AUCTION at an early date.

Solicitors: Messrs. Gabb, Price & Fisher, Abergavenny.

Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 14, Dogpole, Shrewsbury, and 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

## WEST SUSSEX COAST

Facing due South, with extensive views over Sea and Downs. Within 12 minutes' walk of the station with excellent service of fast trains to London. A LUXURY RESIDENCE built of hand-made bricks and tiles on a well-chosen site. Lounge hall, 2 reception, billiards room, 6 bed (5 with lavatory basins), 2 bathrooms. Main services. Telephone installed. Oak or mahogany doors and oak floors on the ground floor, pine floors above. Double garage.

ATTRACTIVELY LAID OUT GROUNDS with lawns, rose pergolas, crazy-paved walk, herbaceous borders, fish pond, etc. ABOUT ¼ OF AN ACRE.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,927)

## TWO ORKNEY ISLANDS

Within easy reach of the Mainland.

STONE-BUILT BUNGALOW containing 2 public rooms, 8 bedrooms, bathroom. Good Anchorage. 15 acres of pastureland.

FOR SALE AT £2,000

(including furniture).

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (36,981)

## IN THE ASHDOWN FOREST

3 miles from Station. 2 miles from  
Golf Course.

MODERN HOUSE

and about

60 ACRES

occupying a lovely position amid Commons and Forest.

The house is brick-built, stands 630 ft. above sea level on sand soil, and contains 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.



Gas. Septic tank drainage.

Telephone. Garage. Outbuildings.

About 60 ACRES of land, of which half are woodland and the rest grazing.

FREEHOLD, £7,000

Agents: Messrs.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,  
20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,981)

Mayfair 3771  
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams:  
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Regent 0293/3377  
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## NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1; 1, STATION ROAD, READING

### HANTS COAST

WITH OCCUPATION AFTER THE WAR

TO BE SOLD—A FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE

Standing secluded in its own pretty grounds of 5 ACRES

On the outskirts of a small town and convenient for yachting. 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. All services. Garage for 2. Lawns, kitchen garden and paddock. Chauffeur's cottage. LET FOR DURATION.

FOR SALE SUBJECT TO TENANCY

Particulars of: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

### SUSSEX

WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

Delightfully situate in beautiful surroundings and with fine views of the South Downs.

A most desirable FREEHOLD Residential and Agricultural ESTATE with a GEORGIAN-STYLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Accommodation: Lounge hall, garden lounge, drawing room, dining room, billiard room and lounge, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, compactly arranged domestic offices. Electric light. Company's water. Central heating. Excellent outbuildings. 3 cottages. Beautiful gardens and grounds with ornamental lawns and flowering trees and shrubs, walled kitchen garden with greenhouse, the whole comprising about

120 ACRES PRICE £12,500

ANOTHER FARM ADJOINING of about 85 ACRES CAN BE HAD IF REQUIRED. Particulars of: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

Telegrams:

"Nichenyer, Picoy, London"  
"Nicholas, Reading"

### SUFFOLK

In a very beautiful and unspoilt part of the country.

THIS LOVELY OLD QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

Built of mellowed brick. The decorations and the whole house were the subject of expenditure of some thousands of pounds a few years ago. Accommodation: Entrance hall, drawing room, dining room, morning room, 6 principal bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 5 other bedrooms and bathroom. Model domestic offices. Electric light. Central heating, excellent water supply, range of stabling, garage for 8 cars. 3 Cottages. Picturesque and beautiful old gardens and grounds of 22 ACRES surround the house.

The remainder includes about 204 ACRES of Mixed Farm Land with good buildings, let to an adjoining farmer.

PRICE £15,000 FREEHOLD, Post-war Vacant Possession

Particulars of: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.



44, ST. JAMES'S  
PLACE, S.W.1

## JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

AGENTS FOR THE HOME COUNTIES, THE SHIRES, AND SPORTING COUNTIES GENERALLY

Regent  
0911

### NEWBURY DISTRICT

A most attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE in first-class order,

Situated about a mile from good station, with bus service, and little more from excellent shops and educational facilities.

The approach is by a well-timbered drive with LODGE AT ENTRANCE and is surrounded by charming garden and land of about

35 ACRES

Accommodation: Lounge hall with galleried staircase, 3 sitting-rooms and lovely light offices, 9 bedrooms (4 with lavatory basins) and 4 bathrooms. All main services, central heating.

GARAGE FOR SEVERAL CARS. OTHER GOOD OUTBUILDINGS.

A very moderate price will be accepted.

Inspected and thoroughly recommended by Owner's only Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R. 17,763.)

### SOUTHERN HAMPSHIRE

A MODERNISED COUNTRY COTTAGE RESIDENCE, in a favourite district, with about 2 ACRES, together with another picturesque COTTAGE, used as a studio. Coy.'s water, main electricity and power. Telephone. The main Cottage is partly old and partly modern, having a thatched roof. It lies away back from all traffic, in a lane, direct from which splendid hacking facilities exist. Golf, hunting, yachting, etc., all available.

Accommodation: Lofty sitting-room (21 ft. 10 ins. by 9 ft.), with large open fireplace. Dining recess (next to kitchen). 3 bedrooms (16 ft. by 10 ft. 5 ins. 12 ft. 9 ins. by 10 ft. 12 ft. by 10 ft. 5 ins.). Bathroom with lavatory basin. Separate w.c. with lavatory basin. Large loft (24 ft. by 24 ft.). The cottage now used as studio is one large room, with open fireplace and unique fitted bookcase. Garage. Lovely garden with flower beds and kitchen garden. Crazy path to studio-cottage. Lilypool. Orchard. Dell, etc.

About 2 ACRES in all.

PRICE FREEHOLD, with early vacant possession, £4,000

Owner's Only Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1 (L.R. 20,762)

### 25 MILES SOUTH FROM LONDON

165 ACRES. Two Cottages.

£10,250 or offer

Southern aspect, splendid views over unspoiled country.

VACANT POSSESSION OF RESIDENCE AT ONCE AND OF SOME OF THE LAND THIS YEAR

SPORTING RIGHTS IN HAND

4 sitting-rooms, 8 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, 3 bathrooms. Main electricity. Central heating. Main water. Oak-beamed barn. Stabling and garage.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE

Inspected by the Owner's Agents: JAMES STYLES AND WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R. 20,611)



# HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

(Regent 8222, 15 lines)

Telegrams: "Solant, Piccy, London"



## HAMPSHIRE

In unspoilt country 6½ miles from Winchester

### A PICTURESQUE AND HISTORIC COUNTY SEAT



of Tudor origin carefully modernized and in first-class order

16 bed and dressing rooms, 7 bathrooms, 6 fine reception rooms, modern offices, Central heating, Electric lighting, Excellent water supply, Charming gardens and grounds, Lodge and four cottages.

In all about  
**160 ACRES**

including 100 Acres Woods with Valuable Timber.

### FOR SALE FREEHOLD

PRICE £25,000

Further details and order to view from the Agents: **DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS**, 129, Mount Street, W.1. Tel.: Grosvenor 2353; or **HAMPTON & SONS, LTD.**, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Tel.: Regent 8222.

### On ST. GEORGE'S HILL, and adjoining Golf Course

FINE VIEWS OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY

Under 2 miles of station with fast electric train service to London.



### LOVELY MODERN RESIDENCE

of pleasing elevation, luxuriously fitted and equipped.

Hall, 3 fine reception rooms, sun lounge, cocktail bar, 8 bedrooms (fitted basins), 4 bathrooms. All main services. Central heating. Labour saving devices.

2 lodges, Garages. The beautiful grounds with swimming pool and hard tennis court are a special feature and extend to about

**7 ACRES**

### PRICE ON APPLICATION

Further particulars from Sole Agents: **HAMPTON & SONS, LTD.**, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (S.43,886.)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19

## NEAR HINDHEAD, SURREY

Secluded position. 4 miles Haslemere Station.

### AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

with 2 reception rooms; 4 bedrooms; 2 bathrooms. Main electricity. Modern drainage.

Outbuildings. Cottage. Garage.

Charming Gardens and Grounds with terraces, tennis lawn, etc. Woodland and rough land intersected by a stream, also Small Holding let at £26 per annum; about

**16 ACRES IN ALL**

PRICE FREEHOLD £7,500

EARLY POSSESSION. JUST IN THE MARKET.

Particulars from: **HAMPTON & SONS, LTD.**, 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (S.51,259)

## HERTS (14 miles from Town)

### FOR SALE

### WELL-BUILT MODERN DETACHED NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE

in quiet but convenient position with frequent and rapid transport facilities.

6 bedrooms, bathroom, fine hall, lounge, 28 ft. by 16 ft., dining room, tiled offices and staff sitting room.

CENTRAL HEATING. BASINS IN BEDROOMS. ALL MAIN SERVICES. GARAGE.

Excellent garden with hard tennis court, swimming pool, kitchen garden, etc.

### FREEHOLD

EXCELLENT VALUE FOR MONEY AT £4,750

CURTAINS, CARPETS AND SOME FURNITURE BY VALUATION IF REQUIRED.

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. **STIMPSON LOCK & VINCE**, Watford, Tel.: Watford 2215; and **HAMPTON & SONS, LTD.**, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222)

(WIM 0081.)

BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243)

# CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

(1/6 per line. Min. 3 lines.)

## AUCTIONS

**BURLEIGH**  
(On the edge of Minchinhampton Common.)  
**DAVIS, CHAMPION & PAYNE**

Messrs. JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester, are instructed to SELL by AUCTION at the CHURCH INSTITUTE, STROUD, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1944, punctually at 3.30 p.m. The attractive Cotswolds Residence known as "BEDDINGS." The accommodation comprises: Hall and cloakroom, lounge, dining-room, study, 5 bedrooms, bathroom (h. & c.), w.c., 2 servants' bedrooms, good domestic offices, STONE BUILT DOUBLE GARAGE. Excellent well laid out pleasure gardens, with tennis court, productive kitchen garden and useful paddock, the whole comprising an area of about 4½ ACRES. Company's electricity and water. VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE. Further particulars and orders to view may be obtained from the Auctioneers, 16, Kendrick Street, Stroud (Tel.: Stroud 675/6) and Cirencester, or from Messrs. A. E. Smith & Son, Solicitor, Nailsworth.

### DEVON

On immediate outskirts of Newton Abbot. Residential and Agricultural Property known as "Westwoods," East Ogwell, comprising matured stone and slated House containing 6 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms and usual offices, equipped with main electricity and water. Walled garden, orchards and exceptionally rich productive land, in all 40 acres (more available near). Vacant possession. AUCTION SEPTEMBER 6. Particulars and plans of the Auctioneers:

**HEWITT & CO.**  
19, Barnfield Road, Exeter.

### GLOUCESTERSHIRE

MINCHINHAMPTON (adjoining the Park). **DAVIS, CHAMPION & PAYNE** are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the CHURCH INSTITUTE, STROUD, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1944, punctually at 3.30 p.m., the very attractive Stone-built Residence known as "FROME TOP" occupying a delightful position on the edge of the Common. The accommodation comprises: Outer and inner halls, cloakroom, excellent lounge, dining-room, 4 bedrooms, bathroom (h. & c.), w.c., attic storeroom and usual domestic offices. LARGE PLEASURE AND KITCHEN GARDENS, and garage, the whole being about 1½ ACRES in extent. Company's electric light and water. VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE. To view by appointment only. Further particulars may be obtained from the Auctioneers, 16, Kendrick Street, Stroud (Tel.: Stroud 675/6), or from Messrs. Ball, Smith & Payne, Solicitors, Stroud.

## AUCTIONS

**HANTS-DORSET BORDERS**  
WATH COTTAGE (formerly Domer), Damerham, near Fordingbridge, the residence of the late Lady Eyre Coote. In a picturesque village of an excellent sporting district. 6 bed (fitted lav. basins and radiators), 3 reception. Small attractive garden. Vacant possession. AUCTION SEPTEMBER 1. Details from **A. T. MORLEY HEWITT**, F.S.I., F.A.I., Fordingbridge (Tel. 2121), or Jackson & Sons, Solicitors, Fordingbridge.

### SOMERSET

2½ miles Taunton.  
Residential Estate known as CANONS-GROVE, STAPLEHAY. 4 reception rooms, 14 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, garage for 2 cars, stabling, outbuildings. Delightful timbered grounds, walled kitchen garden, over 15 acres meadow land, total area over 24 ACRES. Electricity, c.p.s. water. To be offered for SALE by AUCTION early in SEPTEMBER. Apply:

**MAYNARD & BARBER**,  
5, Hammet Street, Taunton.

## EXCHANGE

MOST attractively positioned and modernised beamed COTTAGE. 4 beds, 2 reception, good kitchen and bath (h. & c.), basins, radiators, modern sanitation, main water, electric light, telephone, double garage (rooms over). Prolific fruit and flowers, 3 acres. 400 ft. up, superb view. Select district, easy access London. For similar but more modern house.—Box 126.

## TO LET

**DORSET.** Comfortable Modern Furnished House overlooking Parkstone golf course, to let for not less than 12 months. Near clubhouse and Bournemouth. 4 bedrooms (1 with dressing room and private bathroom), 2 large reception rooms and study, maid's small sitting-room. Beautiful views. 6 guineas a week or near offer, including linen, etc.—Box 133.

**KENT (MID).** Dairy Farm, 80 acres, to let, with fruit-growing possibilities. Cowsheds for 50. Suit pedigree herd. Applicants must satisfy W.A.E.C. re qualifications and experience.—Apply: VICAR, Whitfield Vicarage, near Dover.

**IRELAND.** Sporting and residential properties. Estates managed. STOKES AND QUIKKE, M.A.A., 33, Kildare Street, Dublin. Also at Clonmel and Fethard, Co. Tipperary.

## FOR SALE

**KENT.** 5 miles from Maidstone (London 1 hour). Commodious Queen Anne Manorial Residence. Magnificent paneled hall (60 ft. by 20 ft.), double drawing room (60 ft. by 19 ft.), paneled dining room, billiard room, library, 5 principal and 5 secondary bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 well fitted baths. Upper floor consisting of 9 bed and dressing rooms, playroom and bath, in military occupation. Electricity, water and modern drainage. Stabling and garage. Singularly attractive gardens and grounds and well timbered park. Home farm, with bailiff's house, cottages, buildings, and 80 acres. Freehold, £13,000.—BURROWS, CLEMENTS, WINCH & SONS, Ashford, Kent.

**LEED VALLEY.** Charming and unique Mountain Residence. Large lounge, loggia, beautiful views, dining room, 5 bedrooms, 2 fully fitted bathrooms, double garage, swimming pool, delightful gardens and woods leading to river. 7 acres, 3 mins. L.M.S. station, 4 miles Betws-y-Coed. Freehold, vacant possession, price £4,500. Option to purchase vacant villa and smallholding 15 acres, £1,200.—Sole Agents: WM. THOMSON & MOUTON, 14, Cook Street, Liverpool.

**NORFOLK.** 20 miles west of Norwich. Delightful Residential Property in park-like surroundings, with sporting rights over 675 acres if required. 9 bedrooms (6 fitted h. & c.), 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, cloakroom, etc. Tastefully decorated and appointed throughout. Charming gardens with stabling, garages, etc. Cottage also available. Rent, unfurnished, £200 per annum.—Sole Agents: R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, Stowmarket, Suffolk (Tel. 384/5).

**PEMBROKESHIRE.** For Sale or to Let, with free occupation at Michaelmas, Butter Hill Grange, St. Ishmaels, Haverfordwest. An Elizabethan mansion and 128 acres of rich land, near sea. Apply: MORRIS, Long House, Haverfordwest.

**SEASIDE.** FARMER offers Building Plots of 1 acre from £60 to £100 Freehold, or £5 per annum Leasehold; no restriction; good bathing and fishing.—Apply BROOKER BUILDING CONTRACTORS, Cross House, Cardigan.

**SURREY.** Delightful Small Country Estate, situated in the heart of a most beautiful spot, with easy access to London, having long drive entrance from main road about 3 miles from main line station. Approximately 40 acres parkland. House of 9 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms. Large garden, spacious outbuildings with stables, harness room, cowsheds and garage, also gardener's cottage. Possession by arrangement when sold. Price £18,000. Apply: C. DEAY, Witley Park Estate Office, Godalming, Surrey.

## FOR SALE

**SCOTLAND.** Overlooking the famous North Berwick Golf Course, with direct access and a quarter of a mile frontage to the sea. Compact modern house of Tudor style all on 2 floors, easily run with a small staff. Finely fitted and decorated, containing hall with attractive gallery, 4 reception rooms, boudoir, 8 bedrooms with 3 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, servants' accommodation. Electric light and central heating. Gas cooker. Excellent garage and stabling. Garden and grounds of 12 acres well timbered and attractively laid out. 6-roomed lodge, completely modern, and suitable as a small separate residence. Modern cottage of 4 rooms in a secluded part of the garden. For sale, or might be let furnished with option to purchase. Particulars on application to Messrs. C. & J. BROWN OF NEWINGTON SQUARE, 31, South Clerk Street, Edinburgh 8, or Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Sq., London, W.1.

## WANTED

**CORNWALL, NORTH,** or South-east England. An experienced Hotelier is seeking a suitable property on sea, for post-war occupation on long lease. Must have 30-40 bedrooms. Will owners or agents please communicate Box 132.

**COUNTRY.** Wanted, superior House, within 20 miles of Stoke-on-Trent.—T. H. FRALL, The Gable House, Harrowby Drive, Newcastle, Staffs.

**LECHLADE** or within 20 miles. Furnished House, 4 to 7 bedrooms, required by local business man for duration or other agreed period. Every care will be taken of furnishings and property.—Box 134.

**LUDLOW,** outskirts or within 10 miles radius. Wanted to purchase, a Country Residence. 3 reception, 6 to 10 bedrooms, lodge or cottages, grounds. Area of land immaterial if surrounding agricultural lands let off. Please send particulars to JAMES STYLES & WHITELOCK, Estate Agents, 7, Newhall Street, Birmingham 3, who are acting for the purchaser and require no commission from the vendor.

**SURREY and SUSSEX.** TREVOR ESTATES LTD. have genuine clients waiting to purchase suitable properties. Please send full details to them in confidence to 20, Piccadilly, London, W.1 (Tel.: Regent 3571).

**80 MILES WEST OR NORTH OF LONDON** (within). Doctor urgently requires House with 5 or 6 bedrooms and 2 or 3 reception and garden, near town where good schools.—Box 131.



Regent  
4304

## OSBORN &amp; MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28th, ALBEMARLE ST.,  
PICCADILLY, W.1

## HANTS AND SURREY BORDERS

Occupying a quiet position away from traffic nuisances yet within a mile of a station with splendid train service to Town.

**A MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE** thoroughly up to date and in first-class order throughout

Small hall, 3 reception rooms, loggia, usual offices with servants' sitting-room, 6 bedrooms (all with lavatory basins, h. &amp; c.), 2 bathrooms.

**Main services. Central heating. 2 excellent Garages**Delightful well-maintained gardens, including lawns, flower beds and borders, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, and a small copse. In all **A LITTLE OVER AN ACRE.****FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH DEFERRED POSSESSION**

Inspected and recommended by OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,476)

## HANTS (near Winchester)

Occupying a magnificent position commanding glorious views to the South and South-East

**A DELIGHTFUL SMALL ESTATE WITH A SPLENDIDLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE**

Fine lounge (40ft. by 21ft.), 3 other reception rooms, 11 bedrooms (all fitted basins), 4 baths.

**Co.s' electricity, gas and water. Central heating. Farm Buildings, Lodge, 2 Cottages. Garages.**

Pretty pleasure gardens, hard tennis court, partly walled kitchen garden, parklands, woodland, farmland, etc., in all

**ABOUT 215 ACRES****Note.—The Lodge, park and land are let.****FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Sole Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,479)

## SURREY—20 MILES OUT

Near to a bus route and within convenient reach of the station.

**A DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE****OCCUPYING A SPLENDID POSITION OBTAINING THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF SUN**

Hall, 4 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 baths.

**All Main Services****Garage**Charming well laid out garden in splendid order and extending to **ABOUT 1 ACRE****PRICE FREEHOLD £7,500**

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER, as above. (17,481)

## BUCKS

Between Aylesbury and Buckingham, convenient for Main Line Station to London

Sheltered situation in rural country—For Sale

**AN UP-TO-DATE COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARACTER**

Main electricity and water. Central heating.

Lounge hall, 3 reception, dozen bedrooms, 3 bathrooms

**Hunter Stabling. Farmery. 3 Cottages.**

Very Pleasant Gardens. Excellent Pasture.

**Hard Tennis Court. Squash Court.****24 ACRES**

Agents: OSBORN &amp; MERCER. Inspected and highly recommended. (16,730)

3, MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1

## RALPH PAY &amp; TAYLOR

Grosvenor  
1032-33

By direction of T. W. Allan, Esq.

## OXFORDSHIRE

between Kingham and Chipping Norton.

**THE VALUABLE AND COMPACT FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY**

KNOWN AS

**MERRISCOURT FARM****EXTENDING TO ABOUT 422 ACRES**

Highly productive land in a ring fence on a gentle Southern slope.

**SUPERIOR FARM RESIDENCE OF COTSWOLD STONE**

in commanding position with wide and extensive views. Commodious range of farm buildings in two sets. Cow ties for 30. 4 Cottages. Electric light. Ample water supply.

**FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT THE RANDOLPH HOTEL, OXFORD, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, at 3.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately)**

Particulars, etc., from: Auctioneers, RALPH PAY &amp; TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, London, W.1.

## 30 MINUTES RAIL FROM PADDINGTON

Close to several first-class Golf Courses.

DISTINCTIVE  
GEORGIAN-STYLE HOUSE

situated on rising ground adjacent to common land. Approached by long drive.

3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. All main services. Central heating.

**GARAGE. COTTAGE (5 rooms). HARD COURT****MATURED GROUNDS and SHADY TREES****WALLED GARDEN and TWO MEADOWS****OVER 4 ACRES. FREEHOLD £7,000. EARLY POSSESSION**

Sole Agents: RALPH PAY &amp; TAYLOR (as above).

16, ARCADE STREET,  
IPSWICH  
Ipswich 4334**55 MINUTES WATERLOO BY ELECTRIC TRAINS****DELIGHTFUL UNSPOILT PART OF SURREY** (Sussex borders). Choice **RESIDENTIAL FARM OF 75 ACRES** with really charming small Tudor Residence, fitted modern conveniences, main electricity and water and central heating. Ample buildings. A genuine opportunity at **£7,500.** Possession September.

Woodcocks, 30, St. George Street, London, W.1. Mayfair 5411.

**BEAUTIFUL RURAL HOME, ESSEX HIGHLANDS ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND MONEY-MAKING FARM, nearly 150 ACRES.** Charming Old Stuart Residence with modern conveniences. Main electric light and heating and a wealth of old oak. Ample buildings. Cottages. **PRICE FREEHOLD £10,000,** including highly valuable stock, equipment and crops with possession.

Woodcocks, 30, St. George Street, London, W.1. Mayfair 5411.

## NEAR MIDHURST

Select and beautiful district, easy reach Town.

**ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL FARM, 113 ACRES** with two streams and 6 Acres woodlands. Exquisitely situated easily-worked residence with modern conveniences. Charming gardens surrounding house. Excellent buildings. **FREEHOLD £8,750.** Possession. An unique property.

Woodcocks, 30, St. George Street, London, W.1. Mayfair 5411.

## WOODCOCKS

## EAST SUFFOLK

Ipswich 4½ miles, station 1 mile. Rural. Quiet.

**THIS ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-PLACED RESIDENCE.** Fine lounge hall, 3 reception, 7 principal and 3 maids' bedrooms 4 bathrooms. Aga cooker. Central heating. Constant hot water. Main electricity. Ample garage and stable accommodation. Cottage. Simple but effective Pleasure Grounds, easy to maintain.**12 ACRES FREEHOLD £5,000****OWNER IN OCCUPATION WILL GIVE POSSESSION AFTER WAR**

Agents: WOODCOCK &amp; SON, Ipswich (Phone 4334/5).

30, ST. GEORGE STREET,  
HANOVER SQUARE, W.1  
Mayfair 5411

## UNIQUE SMALL ESTATE WITH GORGEOUS VIEWS

**1½ mile river frontage with trout fishing**  
**FEW MILES N. DEVON COAST. COUNTRY RESIDENCE** with historical associations in glorious position about 450 feet up (beautiful lounge 32 feet by 15 feet, dining room, domestic offices, 6 bedrooms, bath (h. & c.); modern drainage, calor gas). Nice garden; orchards. Good little farmery of 24 acres and 40 acres charming woodland. **FREEHOLD £5,400.** Possession. Just inspected.

Woodcocks, 30, St. George Street, London, W.1. Mayfair 5411.

## NEAR TISBURY, WILTS

**RESIDENTIAL FARM, 120 ACRES.** Stone-built house with modern conveniences. Cowsheds for 42. Cottage. Station 1½ miles. **FREEHOLD £8,000.** Possession.

Woodcocks, 30, St. George Street, London, W.1. Mayfair 5411.

**EASTBOURNE 13 MILES, TUNBRIDGE WELLS 14 CHARMING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY IN 21 ACRES.** Delightful house in beautiful gardens. 3 reception, 6 to 7 bedrooms, bath (h. & c.). Main services. Nice little farmery. **PRICE FREEHOLD, £5,500 or near.** Possession.

Woodcocks, 30, St. George Street, London, W.1. Mayfair 5411.

184, BROMPTON ROAD,  
LONDON, S.W.3

## BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDREY

Kensington  
0152-3

## SPECIAL OFFER.

**GENTLEMAN'S DEVON FARM £5,500****NEAR OKEHAMPTON.** Quite exceptional property, 51 acres (42 grass) in complete ring fence. Charming and most superior residence in attractive garden (2 rec., 4 bed, bath, elec. light, etc.). Excellent accredited buildings and bailiff's cottage. All in first-class condition. Early possession. Only just available and rarely is such an attractive property offered. Merits special attention and prompt inspection.

BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDREY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0152.)

## JUST OFFERED

**BARNSTAPLE**

UNDER 3 MILES

IMMEDIATE INSPECTION ADVISED

High up, magnificent views. Splendid Trout and Salmon Fishing in the Taw and Torridge Rivers.

**SMALL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE** 3 reception, 6/8 bed, bath, electric light, excellent water, garage, stabling, etc.**4 ACRES.**

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

**FREEHOLD ONLY £3,750****ABSOLUTE BARGAIN!!**

## GENTLEMAN'S FARM

UNDER 1 HOUR LONDON

**BERKS.** Very favourite part, near first-class market. Nearly **160 ACRES**, half grass. **GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE.** 3 reception, 6 bed, bath, main water and electricity. Accredited ties for about 40 with electric light. Two cottages. In a most convenient and valuable position. Admirable. Suit gentleman requiring first-class farm within daily access of London.**FOR SALE FREEHOLD** with possession.

BENTALL, HORSLEY &amp; BALDREY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0152.)

Grosvenor 1553  
(4 lines)

## GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,  
68, Victoria St.,  
Westminster, S.W.1

### NEWBURY DISTRICT

#### FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

A DESIRABLE SMALL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY ENJOYING PEACE  
AND SECLUSION, STANDING ABOUT 550 FEET ABOVE SEA

Hall 19 feet by 15 feet. Cloakroom with lavatory. Dining room 21 feet by 15 feet. Drawing room 19 feet 6 inches by 15 feet, morning room 15 feet by 15 feet. Good domestic offices with servants' sitting room; 5 principal bedrooms, all with fitted lavatory basins; 2 bathrooms, 2 maids' rooms. Central heating. Excellent water supply. Electric light. Modern drainage.

8 capital loose boxes. Harness room with bedroom over. Garage and cottage.

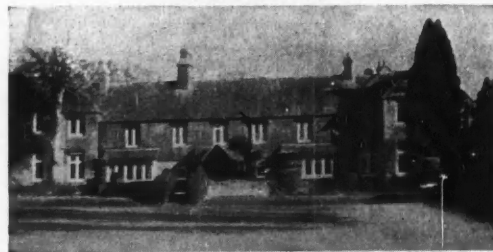
THE GARDENS ARE WELL LAID OUT AND INCLUDE LAWNS, HARD  
TENNIS COURT, KITCHEN GARDEN, ETC. In all about

2¾ ACRES

PRICE £5,750 (FIXTURES AT VALUATION)

All further particulars of the Owner's Sole Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,  
25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (C4908)

### WITH VACANT POSSESSION IN HAMPSHIRE



THIS ATTRACTIVE AND WELL ARRANGED RESIDENCE. 400 feet above sea level. 2 miles from two stations. 11 bed, 3 bath, 3 reception and billiard room. Electric light. Ample water. Modern drainage. Central heating. LODGE. COTTAGE. GARAGE AND STABLING. WELL TIMBERED GROUND. IN ALL ABOUT 13 ACRES. Shooting over 900 acres can be rented. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION** (except some buildings).—All further particulars of: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (A.3177)

## WOOLLEY & WALLIS

SALISBURY (Tel. 2491), and at RINGWOOD & ROMSEY

### HANTS-WILTS BORDERS FOLLY COTTAGE, PENTON MEWSEY

2½ miles N.W. of Andover.

BY AUCTION, SEPTEMBER 4, 1944. POSSESSION IN 1 YEAR'S TIME



#### CHARMING OLD PERIOD COTTAGE

In a beautiful village

MODERNISED IN THE  
BEST POSSIBLE TASTE

Large drawing and dining rooms, excellent kitchen and domestic offices, 3 bedrooms. Attic. Main electricity. Aga. Water-softening plant. Attractively planned and equipped throughout.

Delightful Walled Garden.  
Garage.

¾ ACRE

A RARE PROPERTY and highly recommended by the Auctioneers,  
WOOLLEY & WALLIS, Salisbury.

### STRATFORD-SUB-CASTLE, SOUTH WILTS

In the Avon Valley on the immediate outskirts of the City of Salisbury.

#### AN EXCEPTIONALLY VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

Possessing some great potential development values.

#### 890 ACRES

comprising 2 excellent dairy, corn and sheep farms, with good commodious buildings, 2 farm-houses of character, Fishing cottage and 17 well-built cottages.

Very valuable Trout Fishing in the Avon and good shooting.

The farms are let on lease. One farm-house and the fishing are on short tenancies, and the shooting is in hand.



For SALE by AUCTION on SEPTEMBER 19, 1944, as a WHOLE or in 2 LOTS

Solicitors: Messrs. Janson, Cobb, Pearson & Co., 22, College Hill, London, E.C.4. Joint Auctioneers: RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, Salisbury, and WOOLLEY & WALLIS, Salisbury.

## FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

(Established 1799)

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.

29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams:  
Farebrother, London

### AT THE FOOT OF THE SOUTH DOWNS

Midway between Haywards Heath and the Coast. 1 mile from village. Good train service.

#### MODERN RESIDENCE

5-6 bedrooms, 2 bath rooms, 3 reception rooms.

COMPANIES' ELECTRIC LIGHT  
AND WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.  
GOOD STABLING AND GARAGE  
ACCOMMODATION

EASILY MAINTAINED GROUNDS  
AND Paddock EXTENDING TO  
ABOUT

4¾ ACRES



TOGETHER WITH FARMLAND  
ADJOINING (LET)

The whole extending to about

31 ACRES

TO BE SOLD  
FREEHOLD

WITH POSSESSION OF HOUSE  
AND GROUNDS.

Recommended by the Owners' Agents: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1  
(Euston 7000)

## MAPLE & Co., LTD.,

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1  
(Regent 4685)

WANTED TO PURCHASE  
IN WILTS, HANTS, SUSSEX, OXON, BERKSHIRE  
EARLY GEORGIAN OR QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

WITH 12 TO 14 BEDROOMS

MUST BE IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION

LAND FROM 500 TO 3,000 ACRES

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR SUITABLE ESTATE

Write: MAPLE & Co., LTD., as above.



5, MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1

# CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)  
Established 1875

## MID-DEVON

### MODERNISED RESIDENCE WITH LAND AVAILABLE FROM 26 TO 630 ACRES

The house re-planned to save labour and facing South, is within 1 mile of a village and 650 feet above sea level.

3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms (4 with h. & c.), 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Electric light.

Range of buildings with garages. Excellent farms watered by three streams.

630 ACRES

### FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

THE RESIDENCE WOULD BE SOLD WITH A SMALL OR LARGE AREA OF LAND

Details from: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1 (16,189)

## SHROPSHIRE

Ludlow 3 miles.

**A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE** (facing South, about 200 feet up. 4 reception rooms, 12 or more bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Electric light. Central heating. Garages. Stabling. 5 Cottages. The Grounds with orchard, kitchen gardens and land extend to about 70 ACRES.

### FOR SALE FREEHOLD

THE MANSION IS LET FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR

CURTIS & HENSON, 5 Mount Street, London, W.1 (15,180)

## NORTH DEVON

Barnstaple, 2½ miles.

Originally a **GENTLEMAN FARMER'S RESIDENCE**. In a high position with fine views. 3 reception rooms. Domestic offices. Dairy. Cloakroom and large conservatory. 5 bedrooms, bathroom and 3 good attics. Electric light. Garage and stabling for 4. Outbuildings.

4 ACRES or more available

### FOR SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION

Excellent salmon and trout fishing available in the Rivers Taw and Torridge within 3 miles.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, London, W.1 (15,464)

## DEVON

Moretonhampstead 3 miles.

### A SMALL STOCK-REARING FARM IN A FAVOURABLE DISTRICT

MODERNISED FARMHOUSE, stone built with slated roof and facing South. Entrance hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

EXTENSIVE STONE FARM BUILDINGS including stabling for 4. Cowhouses and garage.

Over 20 Acres of valuable timber and a proportion of Arable Land, in all about

158 ACRES

SPORTING RIGHTS OVER 500 ACRES ADJOINING

### FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

Details from: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1 (16,394)

# F. L. MERCER & CO.

Regent 2481

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

### OF SPECIAL APPEAL TO CONNOISSEURS



**BOXHILL-DORKING-SURREY.** A Period-style Cottage of unique character. 3 reception, large studio with gallery, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main services. Garage. Beautifully planned gardens on Continental lines with cypresses. Swimming pool, tree-lined walks and 2 ACRES. **FREEHOLD, £7,000**, with possession. Furniture would be sold.—F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.

## SOUTH OF TAUNTON

750 ft. up with panoramic views.

**MODERN HOUSE**, 3 reception, 4 bed, 2 bath, 3-roomed Cottage, garage and farmery. Charming gardens and paddocks. 22½ ACRES. Possession. Just available. £6,500.—F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.

## SUSSEX DOWNS

Leaves and Haywards Heath.

£5,000 will purchase finely-placed House. 5 bed, 2 bath, 2 reception. Main services. Garage. 1½ ACRES productive garden.—F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.

### An Artist's 17th-Century Residence

**OUTSKIRTS OF PRETTY ESSEX VILLAGE.** 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main services. Studio, Garage. Charming old walled gardens. 2 ACRES. £4,250.—F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.

## DORSET-DEVON BORDERS

In much-sought-after position. Just available.



**A GEORGIAN HOUSE** of distinction, close favourite old town. Adam features. Fitted basins. Parquet floors. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Main services. Garage. £11,000 newly-built Cottage. Lovely gardens, stream and orchard nearly 2 ACRES. Possession. **TEMPTING PRICE FREEHOLD.**—F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.

# WELLER, SON & GRINSTED

GUILDFORD, SURREY (Tel. Guildford 3308/9), and at CRANLEIGH (Tel. 5).

## SURREY

Godalming Town and Station are within 3 miles, Guildford and Farnham are 5 and 6 miles respectively by road, and Hindhead is 8 miles distant. Waterloo is reached in about 50 minutes by a frequent fast service of electric trains.

### IN LOTS, FREEHOLD

### The most Attractive RESIDENTIAL and AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

FORMING PART OF

### THE PEPPER HARROW ESTATE Near GODALMING

760 ACRES

comprising the EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES "MITCHEN HALL" with 83 ACRES, the "WHITE HOUSE," LOWER EASHING, and "ROKERS," SHACKLEFORD, together with

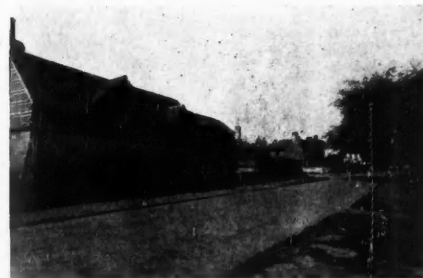
### THREE CAPITAL SMALL FARMS

Enclosures of Accommodation Land and FINE HIGH-LYING BUILDING SITES FOR POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT with Possession on Completion,

24 Picturesque COUNTRY COTTAGES,  
PETROL FILLING STATION,  
SHACKLEFORD HEATH, etc.



THE HOUSE, LOT 13



LOWER EASHING, SHOWING LOTS 17, 20, 21 AND 22



"ROKERS," LOT 2



THE HOUSE, LOT 41

which will be offered for SALE by AUCTION in LOTS (unless sold privately meanwhile) by Messrs. WELLER, SON & GRINSTED at the LION HOTEL, GUILDFORD, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1944, at 2 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. ANSTREY & THOMPSON, 46, Queen Street, Exeter.  
Auctioneers: Messrs. WELLER, SON & GRINSTED, Guildford, Surrey (Tel.: Guildford 3308/9), and at Cranleigh (Tel. 5).

23, MOUNT ST.,  
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

## WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor  
1441

### LOVELY POSITION. SURREY HILLS

*High up with beautiful views. 17 miles London.*

**ARCHITECT-BUILT MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER** in first-rate order and extremely well-appointed. 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception. Main services. Radiators. Garage and flat. Beautifully timbered gardens of singular charm.

**3 ACRES. £7,000 WITH POSSESSION**  
FURTHER 3 ACRES AND COTTAGE IF REQUIRED  
Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

### HANTS, NEAR BASINGSTOKE

*300 feet up. Delightful views. 1 mile station.*

**ATTRACTIVE SMALL ESTATE OF 52 ACRES** with well-appointed residence. 12 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception. Main electricity and water. Lodge. Well-timbered gardens, pasture and woods with large LAKE.

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE**  
WITH POST-WAR POSSESSION  
Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

### WANTED TO PURCHASE

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION NOT ESSENTIAL

**A HOUSE OF CHARACTER, PREFERABLY GEORGIAN TYPE** with 12 bedrooms, 3-4 bathrooms, etc. Home Farm if possible and **150-250 ACRES.** HANTS, WILTS, GLOS, BERKS, WEST SUSSEX, etc.

**GOOD PRICE OFFERED FOR THE RIGHT PLACE**

Particulars and photos to: WILSON & Co. (Ref. G.N.),  
23, Mount Street, W.1.

### WANTED TO PURCHASE

**A PLACE OF SOME CHARACTER,** with trout fishing, in **HANTS, WILTS or BERKS.** House of medium size required, and land up to **500 ACRES** or more. A very good price offered by client of Messrs. WILSON & Co. Immediate possession not essential.

Details to: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

### SUSSEX, NEAR LEWES

**SINGULARLY CHARMING SMALL ESTATE** enjoying perfect seclusion, in lovely country, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception. Main electricity. Stabling. Garage. Small farmery. 6 Cottages. Delightful gardens. Woodland with large Lake and pasture land.

**FOR SALE WITH 40 ACRES**

Post-war Possession

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

### WEST SURREY BORDER

*Lovely position, an hour from London*

**BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE OF GREAT CHARM.** In perfect order, with every comfort and convenience. 13 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception, Garages. 3 Cottages. Lovely gardens, pasture and woodland. At present Let. Possession after the war.

**40 ACRES.**

**FOR SALE.**

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

## GOOD FARMS WITH VACANT POSSESSION

### NORFOLK

*About 15 miles West of Norwich.*

### AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

### THE LETTON HALL ESTATE

### SEVEN FARMS AND SMALLHOLDINGS

Mainly farmed by the Owners as one farming undertaking, but offered mainly with **VACANT POSSESSION** In good heart and exceptionally well equipped with first-class modern farm buildings, cottages and farm houses, including model accredited cowhouses.

### LETTON HALL AND PARK

Cottages, accommodation land, gravel pits, woodlands. **VALUABLE GROWING TIMBER**

**957 ACRES**

**FREEHOLD AND FREE FROM TITHE AND LAND TAX**

**For SALE by AUCTION AS A WHOLE or in 27 LOTS (unless previously Sold as a whole by Private Treaty), at THE ROYAL HOTEL, NORWICH on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1944, at 2 p.m.**

Illustrated particulars and plans, price 2/- (Control of Paper Order, 1942) from the Auctioneers:

### BIDWELL & SONS

Chartered Surveyors, Land Agents and Auctioneers, The Homestead, Woolverstone, near Ipswich

Head Office: 2, King's Parade, Cambridge; and at Ely, and 49, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1. Solicitors: Messrs. W. J. & J. G. TAYLOR, Cardigan Lodge, Newmarket.

Station Rd. East,  
Oxted, Surrey  
Oxted 240

## F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

125, High St., Sevenoaks, Kent

Sevenoaks 2247-8

45, High St., Reigate,  
Surrey  
Reigate 2938

### NEAR ONE OF SURREY'S MOST FAVOURABLE VILLAGES

*Convenient for station, shops, bus, etc.*

### MODERN WELL-EQUIPPED HOUSE

containing 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms.

**3/4 OF AN ACRE**

GARAGE. ALL SERVICES.

**PRICE FREEHOLD £2,600**

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Further particulars of the Agents: Messrs. F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & Co., Station Road East, Oxted, Surrey. (Tel.: Oxted 240.)

### IN ONE OF KENT'S LOVELY VILLAGES

*3 miles from Sevenoaks.*



**THIS FASCINATING ELIZABETHAN HOUSE,** 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, cloak-room, maids' sitting-room, and excellent offices. Main drainage and electricity. Central heating. Delightful but inexpensive gardens of **1 ACRE** (at present under requisition). **PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,750** For further details, apply Messrs. F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & Co., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks (Tel. 2247/8), and at Oxted and Reigate, Surrey.

### IN A DELIGHTFUL SECLUDED POSITION

*10 minutes' walk of Oxted Station.*

### ATTRACTIVE DETACHED PROPERTY

*Convenient shops, etc.*

4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms.

GARAGE. ALL SERVICES.

**1/2 ACRE**

**PRICE FREEHOLD £4,250**

WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF PURCHASE.

Further particulars of the Agents: Messrs. F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & Co., Station Road East, Oxted, Surrey. (Tel.: Oxted 240.)

### SANDERS'

MARKET PLACE, SIDMOUTH

### A PLEASANT OLD COUNTRY HOUSE

*Only 4 miles Weston-super-Mare, in a picturesque Somerset village. Eminently suitable for private residence or for conversion to use as a Guest House (for which there is much demand in this district).*

THE OLD WALLED GARDEN IS A PLEASING FEATURE, AND THE FLOWER AND FRUIT BEDS ARE WELL LAID OUT AND FULLY CULTIVATED.

There are in all 3 sitting-rooms, small sun lounge, 6 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, usual offices.

2 GARAGES, USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS, POULTRY-HOUSES, VINERY, ETC.

A portion of the house is under requisition (but unoccupied), and IMMEDIATE POSSESSION can be given of the remainder of the FREEHOLD.

GOOD SERVICES. LOW RATES.

**A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT IS INCLUDED IN THE LOW PRICE OF £3,500**

## TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London"

**£3,500 FREEHOLD, OR £4,500 TO INCLUDE FURNITURE.**

**SUITABLE SCHOOL, ETC. POSSESSION IN MONTH**  
**NORTH HANTS,** 1 mile station. **MODERN ARCHITECT - DESIGNED RESIDENCE,** 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 8 bedrooms. Main water, electricity and drainage. Garage. Stable. Garden.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,770)

**DEVON. 85 ACRES.** Salmon and trout fishing and hunting and shooting available. Between Exeter and Barnstaple. Lovely views. For sale. **MOST ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.** Billiard room, 4 reception, 2 bathrooms, 11 bedrooms. Central heating. Gas. Telephone. Garage. Stabling. Farm buildings. Well-timbered grounds. Walled kitchen garden. Rich land and woodlands intersected by stream. **45 ACRES LET.**

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (4,391)

**TANDRIDGE AND LIMPSFIELD COMMON. GOLF 1 MILE**  
**SURREY,** under mile station; few minutes' walk bus service. **TWO SMALL CHARACTER HOUSES.** One: 3 reception, billiard, bathroom, 8 bedrooms; and cottage **1 1/2 ACRES.** Other: 2 reception, bathroom, 4 bedrooms. Gardens **1/2 ACRE. FOR SALE SEPARATELY.**

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,687) (21,572)

WITH VACANT POSSESSION. A Gem set in Upper Wharfedale. **ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENCE,** with 48-acre Farm attached. **SIMONS SEAT FARM,** near APPLETON. 6 miles from Bolton Abbey, 12 miles from Ilkley and Skipton. This compact gentleman's holding is set in perfect surroundings and comprises an attractive modernised stone-built house with all services, including central heating, containing lounge hall, dining room with ingle nook, lounge, kitchen, 4 bedrooms and bathroom. Foreman's cottage, farm buildings, double garage, and 48 acres of grassland. Note: The purchaser could retain the house and let off the farm if he so desired. By AUCTION (with vacant possession) on SEPTEMBER 2 at 3 p.m. at the CRESCENT HOTEL, ILKLEY, YORKS. Illustrated particulars (6d.) from: Messrs BARTLE & SON, Auctioneers, Garforth, Leeds (Tel. 26).



## ESTATE

## HARRODS

## OFFICES

Kensington 1490

Telegrams:

"Estate, Harrods, London."

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE

62/64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

West Byfleet  
and Haslemere  
Offices

## THE NORTHCHURCH FARM ESTATE, BERKHAMSTED, HERTFORDSHIRE

c.2

Half a mile from the village of Northchurch, 2 miles Berkhamsted and approximately 30 miles London.

## THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

OCCUPYING AN EXCEPTIONAL POSITION, THE MAJOR PORTION IN A RING FENCE, SITUATED ON THE EDGE OF NORTHCHURCH COMMON AND ALMOST ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY NATIONAL TRUST LAND

and comprising 4 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. Usual offices.



MAIN ELECTRICITY,  
EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY.  
MODERN DRAINAGE.  
SECONDARY RESIDENCE  
AGENT'S HOUSE. 12 COTTAGES.  
EXCELLENT MODERN FARM  
BUILDINGS  
HARD TENNIS COURT.  
SWIMMING POOL.  
SQUASH RACQUETS COURT.

ARABLE & GRASSLAND  
extending in all to approx-  
imately 950 ACRES (of  
which about 738 ACRES  
are in hand), and including  
some Valuable

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THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD BY  
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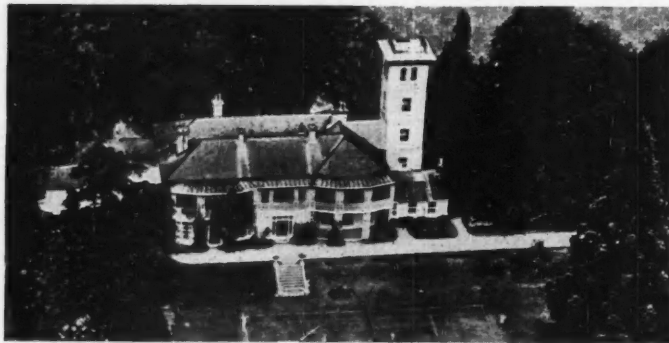
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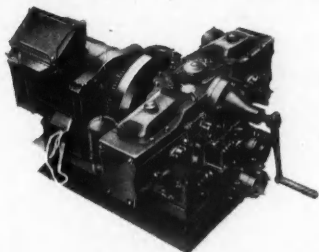
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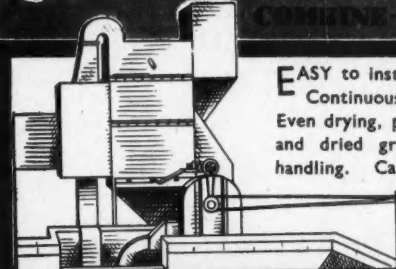
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# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCVI. No. 2484

AUGUST 25, 1944



*Havlip*

## LADY HERBERT

Lady Herbert, wife of Captain Lord Herbert (eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Pembroke) and sister of the Marquess of Linlithgow, is Lady-in-Waiting to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. Lord and Lady Herbert have two children, a boy and a girl

# COUNTRY LIFE

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## ROUGH JUSTICE

MR. MORRISON, in recommending the Planning Bill to the House of Commons, referred to two cases in which the "rough justice" of the 1939 valuation "might work harshly." They were both cases in which strong evidence exists that a rise in value has taken place since 1939 which is due not to the war but to social tendencies of a more permanent character. One is the case of the smaller house and the other that of agricultural land. Provision is therefore made for preferential treatment in both cases. So far as residential property is concerned, however, this treatment is confined to properties within the limits of the Rent Restrictions Act, limits which, Mr. Morrison explained, "cover the whole or by far the majority of the homes of the people, and the object is, if the rise in price of these houses persists, to enable an award of such a size as would roughly enable owner-occupiers to get a similar house." Why, asked Lord Hinchinbrooke, should there be this arbitrary limitation? The Tory Reform Committee have now put down amendments to bring all owner-occupiers who are in fact put to additional expense in acquiring alternative accommodation within the benefit of the exception—subject to a limit of 30 per cent. of the 1939 value of the old property.

Some such limit, roughly corresponding to the increase in the cost of living and in wage rates, would make the proposed extension of relief to better-off owners more of an attempt to reach practical equity than an overdone application of logic, which it might otherwise appear. There is no doubt that there will be a good many people who might logically claim that the Bill treats them inequitably in so far as it refuses them compensation sufficient to supply them with equivalent alternative accommodation. It will be said, on the other hand, not without reason, that these people should be ready to cut their scale of living, though others lower in the scale may be unable to do so, in the same way. Lord Hinchinbrooke took the bull by the horns by declaring that it did not matter whether claimants for compensation were rich or poor, commercial, industrial or retired, professional or private, so long as they were not speculators or in-and-out men. The determining principle ought to be attachment to the place, not the character of the residence or any particular income qualifications. Not everybody will go so far.

As for agricultural land, the question is complicated by the many costly improvements upon which War Agricultural Executive Committees have insisted during the war, and another Tory Reform amendment to the Bill would give the owner-occupier the option, instead of an increase over the 1939 value of his old

farm to meet the case of alternative accommodation, to take the 1939 value plus the capital expenditure made since the valuation date. These proposals certainly put on a wider and more logical basis the preferential treatment Mr. Morrison offers. If such justice is to be secured, however, there is no reason why a little levelling should not be done in the other direction. As Lord Hinchinbrooke pointed out in the second-reading debate, many speculators have bought up blitzed or other land at prices below those of 1939, in order to make a speculative profit, and there is no justification for enabling them to do so at the public expense either by compensating them at the full 1939 value or by providing them with Mr. Morrison's "prescribed percentage" in addition.

## THE FARMER AS BORROWER

IN these days when the Government is promising amiably to arrange State-guaranteed credits for farmers with unaccustomed liberality it is perhaps natural that agricultural bankers should be offering the results of their own long experience as lenders in the form of cautionary advice to prospective farmer-borrowers. With few exceptions they emphasise the dangers of over-capitalisation and they point out, as Mr. H. F. Martin did recently, that when that "grand type of borrower," the farmer, fails to repay, it is not always owing to the sort of price vicissitudes we have had in the past. It is quite as often due to the purchase of farms and stock in boom periods at prices which were impracticably high. "Any business," says Mr. Martin, "purchased at a price 100 or more per cent. above its true value will prove a poor bargain." This of course applies universally, whether the farmer borrows additional capital from the old Lands Improvement Company, from the just rehabilitated Agricultural Mortgages Corporation or from one of the joint-stock banks. The general factors which justify the lending of money to the industry are a fair stable price for the land and its equipment, a proper remuneration for labour, and a price for agricultural products which will support these costs. Mr. Martin does not think that the question of interest, in view of these figures, matters a great deal or that the success or failure of British farming is likely to depend to any large extent on a decrease of 1 or 2 per cent. on any borrowing that may be necessary. But for the good of the industry and the individual farmer there is such a thing as too much cheap credit.

## A LEAF

*IS there a joy in being just a leaf,  
A leaf among the millions on a tree?  
In that existence well-defined and brief  
Breathes there a sense of personal ecstasy?  
Among the throngs of leaves does each one feel  
A separate thrill at being merely "I,"  
Although they act together, like a wheel,  
So that the tree itself may sing or sigh?  
In every entity I find delight,  
In every thing set off against a thing.  
Thus in my succinct self rapture finds might  
As in myself there grows the urge to sing.  
A waving leaf, self, an immortal soul—  
Each, each, articulating in the whole.*

L. MOULTON.

## VILLAGE HALLS

AS a centre for its community life a hall is an indispensable adjunct of a village, as the war has once again proved to many who had forgotten the fact. The recent correspondence in *The Times* has served a useful purpose in clarifying the facilities, brought into existence since the last war, for villages desiring to build or enlarge a hall. Cost, of course, forms an increasingly serious obstacle. Sir Lawrence Weaver, in *Village Halls and Clubs* (Country Life, 1920), warned intending builders to expect "prices not less than double pre-war figures," a caution that applies equally now. He illustrated well equipped and built halls costing between £600 and £1,500 before 1914. One of the most recent halls to be illustrated in *COUNTRY LIFE*—the exceptionally well equipped and designed Chichester Memorial Hall, Witley—cost £5,000 in 1935 exclusive of furnishings. The National Council of Social Service, 26, Bedford Square since 1921 has administered a fund

provided by the Development Commission and Carnegie U.K. Trust from which villages with a population under 4,000 can obtain outright grants and interest-free loans for the purpose, but necessarily on a less ambitious scale than that of the Witley costs. Some 500 villages have been helped in this way, and very many more take advantage of the "after care" service offered by the Council, which is arranging a Village Hall Exhibition to be held in October.

## RUINS FOR REMEMBRANCE

REFLECTING on the proposal that the ruins of certain churches should be preserved as such to be memorials of "our greatest hour," it is to be noted that hitherto the most memorable British ruins have commemorated the passing of the Middle Ages. How much of the romantic conception of those times may not be due to the picturesqueness of their vestiges? From Bishop Corbet's

Lament, lament, old abbeys  
The fairies' lost command,

to Scott's

If you would view fair Melrose aright  
Go visit it by the pale moonlight,

monks and barons, feudalism and the Pope, have stood ennobled for many English eyes by the ogives of an ivy-clad window. If we wish posterity to view us "aright"—as a generation not only given to material things but also, in our time, capable of heroic achievements and sufferings—if we would perpetuate our legend, which is, after all, the truth—then there is much to be said for enshrining the memory of these agonised years in "bare ruined quires." That they would contribute the emotional element, absent in modern architecture, to the city scene of the future, and form a valuable amenity, is an anticlimax to that argument, but is the case.

## THE MAGIC OF A NAME

IT appears that the city of Hull is to resume its full title of Kingston-upon-Hull granted it by King Edward I after hunting a hare along the banks of its river. It is unquestionably a noble and sonorous name with a fine ancestry, and yet it may be doubted whether the inhabitants will take regularly or kindly to it. Familiarity breeds in such cases not contempt but an irresistible desire for brevity, and the lordliest names get shortened. Ashby de la Zouch has a splendid sound and all who have ever read *Ivanhoe* are romantically fond of it for the tournament that was held there; but unless we are mistaken it is generally called *Ashby tout court*. There are fascinating names of villages ending in monachorum, puerorum and even porcorum, but brevity will have its way and these terminations are not often honoured in the observance. If two places are in the same part of the world, as for instance those two lovely Cotswold villages of Bourton-on-the-Hill and Bourton-on-the-Water, there is hope for the full names, but it is otherwise if they are far apart. We are much deceived if the denizens of Newcastle-upon-Tyne so call it in familiar talk because there is another one under-Lyme. Despite the most heroic official efforts Hull is likely to remain Hull.

## THE PASSAGE OF THE ARNO

FOR once, in the Italian campaign the mere tourist of Florence has been familiar with a feature that not only turns out to have played an exciting part in a tactical operation, but which, most remarkable of all, was apparently unknown to the enemy. Probably every visitor to the Uffizi Gallery, already somewhat exhausted, has been impressed by the length and course of the interminable passage (it was hung with very indifferent portraits of ancient royalty, including Queen Elizabeth) that carries his flagging footsteps through the tops of the houses on the Ponte Vecchio and delivers him eventually at the Pitti Palace well on the other side of the Arno. When the Germans blew up or blocked the crossing of the river, Italian patriots found that, by slipping past the guard in the Uffizi, they could steal along the famous corridor and make contact with our outposts at the far end of the bridge. Strange that Baedeker's compatriots forgot that passage!



# A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES...

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

A CORRESPONDENT has asked me if I can tell him of any spot where he could be certain of seeing the will-o'-the-wisp within reasonable distance of London. The will-o'-the-wisp, about which we hear very little these times, is probably a most elusive manifestation, dependent on weather conditions and other factors, and I should say that it would be as difficult to guarantee a view of it on any given night as it is to provide a display of the sun's green flash when it goes down below the horizon. Although I have spent a part of my life in boggy country, I have never seen the will-o'-the-wisp, and on one occasion, when, through taking a short cut across a heath on a pitch-dark night, I found myself up to my armpits in a marsh, I should have been glad of any form of light to show me the way to firmer land, or rather to point out to me those patches of bog which were more dangerous than the one in which I was struggling.

\* \* \*

THE *ignis fatuus* of olden days was supposed to be a contrivance of evil spirits, possibly the Devil himself, to lure the wayfarer into a bottomless bog from which he could not escape; it was reported usually in the Lincolnshire fen lands or the marshes round Romney in Kent. I believe there is some doubt as to whether it is caused by the phosphorescent light from some decaying animal or fish; by marsh gas *alias* methyl hydride; or whether it emanates from one of the many vegetable growths common to marshy areas which give off a faint glow on dark nights.

The phosphorescent light from a decaying fish can be very remarkable, especially in hot climates, and I recall one night when on smugglers' patrol on the Mediterranean coast we saw a bright flickering gleam where the wavelets were swirling up on the sandy beach about a quarter of a mile away. This was quite obviously a smuggler's boat landing drugs to the waiting Arabs with their camels on the shore, but when the wide converging movement of the patrol came down with a rush to the shore they found the light hovering in the air about 2 ft. above the putrid body of a big tunny; and the only sign of life in the vicinity was the presence of hundreds of scavenging shore crabs.

\* \* \*

AN order recently issued by the higher command of the Home Guard provides that in future 12-bore guns loaded with blank ammunition are not to be used during exercises. Seeing that the Home Guard, from being an almost unarmed force in 1940, are now equipped with almost every variety of weapon, the uninitiated might ask why 12-bore guns are still used. The explanation is that, though we possess enough live rounds for all our various weapons to enable us to fight a 48-hour battle on the most generous scale, we are short of blank ammunition for battle practices, and a few ordinary sporting guns are carried on these occasions to denote fire by the attacking or defending force.

The order is a wise one, as the average soldier, whether Home Guardsman or Regular infantryman, has a fixed and firm belief that blank ammunition is perfectly harmless, and that one can blaze off into the face of an "opponent" with complete safety. The small hard grains of exploded cordite from the ordinary .303 at short range have sufficient



T. Edmondson

## CONWAY CASTLE FROM THE SOUTH

force in them to destroy an eye, and I learned this lesson very early in my service as, on the first sham fight in which I took part with my regiment, a man of my company was blinded through one of the "enemy" firing straight at his face during a charge on a position.

The wad from an ordinary shotgun is a very real danger, as it strikes with great force at short range and might easily inflict a fatal wound. It is a comparatively common occurrence, when one takes a bird too soon after its rise or, with driven partridges, too late, to pick up a shattered corpse caused by the wad tearing a hole in the bird's body the size of a half-crown; and quite recently when firing a not-very-sporting shot at a marauding rat in the poultry run I found that the wad had gone clean through the ½-in. wooden door of the hen-house.

\* \* \*

I RECENTLY described how Occidental humour in the form of a joke has in the East either a delayed action effect, or fails to go off altogether, as the Oriental generally is quite unable to grasp the point of a jest when it takes the common British form of saying the exact opposite of that which one means. The only man I knew who really understood this queer system of ours was my Sudanese Arab driver, Abdel Bassit, and not only did he relish the savour of a jest of this description, but he was quite capable of inventing his own.

One evening he and I alone in the car went off to visit the late Sir Flinders Petrie's archaeological "dig" some 15 miles away across the desert, and, owing to a recent blow from the south, we met some newly-formed sand dunes across the track through which the car on bottom gear only just managed to pull. I remarked at the time that we should have some difficulty on our way back with the gradient against us, and Abdel Bassit agreed.

When some two hours later we started to return along the rough track linking Egypt with Palestine, which is known as the oldest road in the world, we passed many Arabs trudging westwards towards the distant village.

"These people walking in the sand must be very tired," said Abdel Bassit. "It is a long way to the village, and my heart tells me we should give two of them a lift."

In those days walking wayfarers in the East did not jerk their thumbs at every passing car, though I have no doubt they have learned the significance of the gesture by this time, but they were by no means averse to a lift, and would cast appealing eyes at any car on the road. Shortly after this thoughtful and kindly remark of Abdel Bassit we overhauled two men going our way, and I started to slow down.

"No, no—not those," said Abdel Bassit. "They are too old and weak."

As we went on we passed many more, but none of them in Abdel Bassit's opinion was entitled to help for various causes concerning physique or sex, until we came upon two very stoutly built, powerful young men.

"Now these," said Abdel Bassit, giving the signal, "are just the sort of men whom we should assist in Allah's name."

The two delighted young men scrambled into the back of the car, and I wondered if they entertained any suspicions of our Good Samaritan act when shortly afterwards, as expected, we stuck in the soft sand, and they spent a strenuous quarter of an hour pushing us out again.

\* \* \*

I READ lately of the great increase in the amount of barley grown and also that farmers, as a result, have considerably more straw than they can use, but as far as can be discovered barley straw is not regarded as a particularly valuable feeding-stuff in this country. My knowledge of the interior economy of British farms is not extensive, but I gather that barley straw is usually thrown to young stock in the yard with a view to their eating as much as they want and treading the remainder into manure, but, with the exception of heifers and steers, it is not offered to anything else on the holding.

I remember the horror of the average cavalry officers when during the Palestine campaign they had, in the absence of hay and oats, to feed their horses on barley *tibn* and barley corn. There were gloomy forebodings of heating, of a falling off of condition, sand colic and other troubles, but on the whole the English horses did quite passably on the unaccustomed fodder, and the country-breds asked for nothing else. During my 20 years in the country I fed my Arab ponies on barley and barley chaff always, and it was only rarely that they obtained some clover hay, while oats they regarded with grave suspicion as being almost unfit for equine consumption. With my cows and sheep this straw chaff, mixed with mangels or sugar-beet, formed the main feeding-stuff, and though I am not pretending that my dairy herd consisted of 2,000-gallon cows on this diet, or anything approaching that figure, I would have backed my *tibn*-fed, desert-grazed saddles of lamb against anything produced on the South Downs or Welsh mountains, and this is no idle boast. One way and another it would seem that barley straw does not obtain the recognition it might have in these days of acute shortage of animal fodder.

# HINDUSTAN FARM

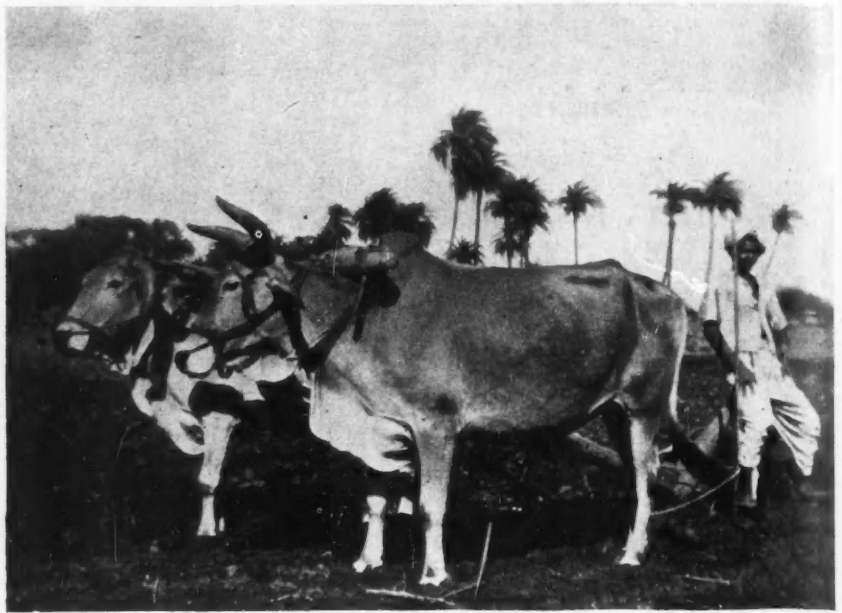
Written and Illustrated by JAMES WALTON

FROM the Narbada northwards to the rich Indo-Gangetic valley stretches an apparently unbounded plain of scrub and desert broken only by low ranges of basaltic hills. This is the Malwa plateau; the black cotton soil country. Here and there, where some stream or well provides a source of local irrigation, a cluster of mango or neem trees shelters a group of thatch-covered *mutti* huts surrounded by a few acres of fresh green crops. To this farmstead the ryot, unversed though he is in modern scientific agricultural developments, brings a rich store of knowledge handed down from father to son for generations, and from early morning to dusk, week in and week out, he and his family till the few acres of land which provide their meagre livelihood.

Apart from the monsoon period his is a continued round of steady work. With the onset of the monsoons the hard, sun-baked, cracked earth becomes a sticky but tractable mass and in each tiny field the patient bullocks pull the primitive wooden ploughs which are general, apart from minor variations, throughout India. They consist of a wedge-shaped block of hard wood, the *chow*, usually fitted with an iron share (*kusela*), from which a short upright stilt serves as a guide. The draught-pole projects in front from the *chow* and is attached to the yoke. Sowing and planting of the kharif crop, which includes millet, sugar-cane, hemp, pulse and cotton, quickly follows. The seed drill (*phadak* or *bawan*) is a horizontal beam to which the stilt, draught-pole and wooden coulters shod with iron are attached. Each coulter is drilled with a hole to accommodate a bamboo tube and these incline towards each other until they meet about a yard above the ground where they support the seed bowl (*naltura*).

The ryot and his wife, clad in bright red and yellow skirt and bodice, present a truly colourful picture as they follow the seed drill backwards and forwards across the tiny patch of rich black loam, he driving his bullock team and she continually refilling the seed bowl as the grain falls down the tubes into the shallow grooves made by the coulters. The position of Indian women is often looked upon with pity and disdain by Western visitors, but a delightfully fresh spirit prevails around the co-operation of the farmer and his wife as they share the many tasks in the field. In the early morning they move out from their simple home of *mutti* and thatch to the crude shelter in the fields where the baby is placed in a hammock while the parents are at work. This is their home until evening, when they return to the village or farmstead to enjoy dances or other festivities.

Throughout the heavier rains of the monsoon period all work on the land is brought to a standstill, but with the return of the short hot spell the crops mature rapidly. So do the weeds,



THE PLOUGHMAN AND HIS TEAM

and parties of women are kept continually engaged in removing them with a short weeding hoe (*kurpa*). As the grain ripens the family keeps a close watch on the crops, scaring the birds or other marauders from their *machan*, which is a crude shelter elevated about 10 ft. above the ground on four poles. By the middle of November the tall hemp, millet and pulse are ready for harvesting. They are cut with sickles, and the hemp is tied in bundles and immersed in a well or pond until decomposed enough for the outer fibres to be easily removed.

Under the shelter of the mango grove which surrounds the well the family sits, stripping off the fibre, which is wrapped around the foot until sufficient has accumulated to be tied into a bundle. In this state it is left to dry until it can be spun into rope. Beneath the same shady grove the bullocks plod in a monotonous circle, threshing the grain under their hoofs. The mixture of grain and chaff is then swept up from the hard-baked threshing floor and winnowed. For this the farmer fills a basket, stands on a stool, and slowly agitates the basket above his head. The chaff is carried away while the heavier grain falls in a neat pile

immediately below. All traces of chaff are finally hand-picked by the womenfolk and the grain is then ready for storage in special bins of chopped straw and clay, or in large clay-covered baskets until it is required for grinding in the stone quern, which is a necessary adjunct of every rural household.

Meanwhile, on the surrounding scrub, the parched desert has been brought to life by the freshening rains, and thick grass covers the spaces between the trees and bushes. From the towns and larger villages come families of grass cutters, usually of the Suthari or carpenter caste, who erect crude bivouacs or wigwam-like shelters that serve as their homes for several months of the year. The grass is cut with sickles and tied into bundles which are immediately built into low square piles, about 5 yds. along each side. Here the last remaining moisture evaporates before the hay is built into round stacks to await the bullock carts which carry it to the farm or village stackyard. In the cotton fields the bolls are ripening, and picking begins towards mid-December, while the patch of sugar-cane has grown into a dense thicket, 6 to 8 ft. high. By this time much of the



MAKING A GRAIN BASKET



THE FARMSTEAD

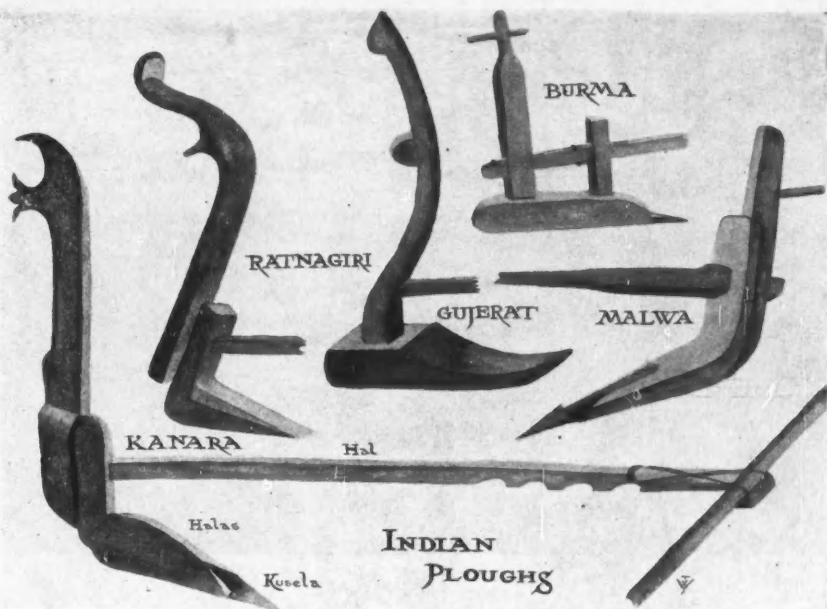


THE FARMER'S WINNOWING

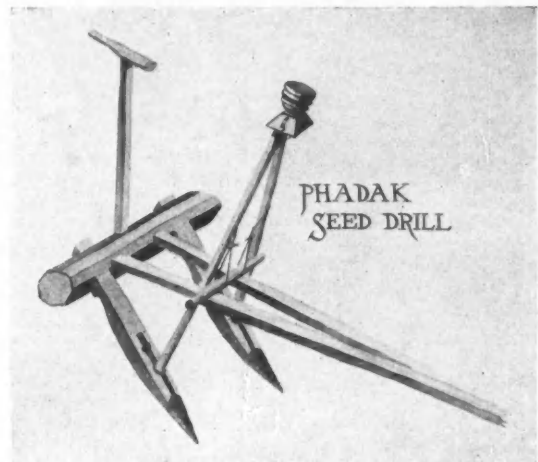
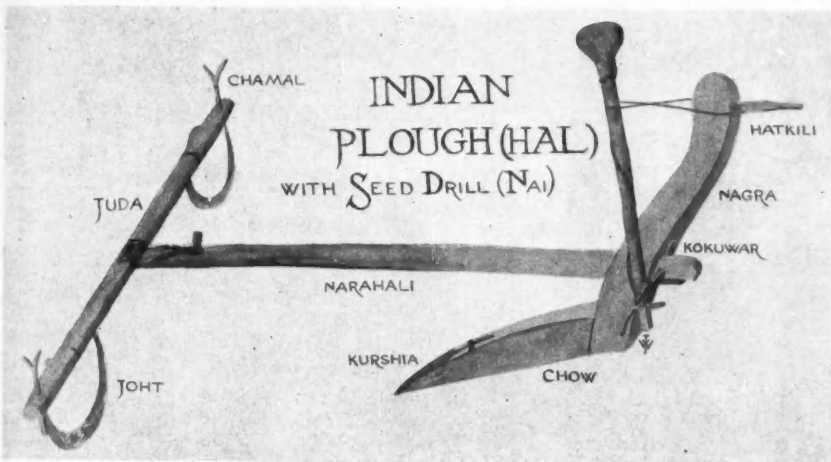


moisture has evaporated from the soil and the monotonous task of supplying the growing sugar with water now faces the farmer. Throughout Malwa the type of water-lift generally employed is the *bagor mohole*, in which case the mouth of the well is situated at the upper end of an inclined plane some feet above the general level of the surrounding country. A wooden pulley is mounted at the head of the well over which two ropes pass to a large leather bucket (*charas*), fitted with a hinged leather spout at the bottom. A team of bullocks is yoked to the *charas* and, as they move down the inclined plane, with the driver riding on the swinging ropes, the bucket full of water is hoisted to the surface. When it reaches the top, the spout automatically lowers and the water is discharged down a shoot and into the network of irrigation channels that take the precious liquid to the thirsty sugar plants.

Further north the *bagor mohole* is usually replaced by the Persian wheel—a vertical drum fitted with earthenware pots which bring the water to the surface as they dip into the well. The wheel is driven by bullocks rotating a large, horizontal wooden cog fitting into a smaller vertical cog attached to the lift wheel, and as the earthenware pots are inverted the water is poured out into the irrigation channels. In the eastern districts long, shallow, canoe-like scoops, pivoted at the centre, serve to transfer the water from shallow ponds to the paddy fields. As soon as the kharif crops have been harvested the rabi crops, principally wheat, are sown and for the purpose of bringing the soil into fine tilth once again the normal plough is replaced by the *guthe* or *bakkhar*. This is in effect merely a large bullock-



In this drawing the districts are given in capital letters



drawn hoe fitted to a heavy wooden beam to which the stilt and draught pole are attached.

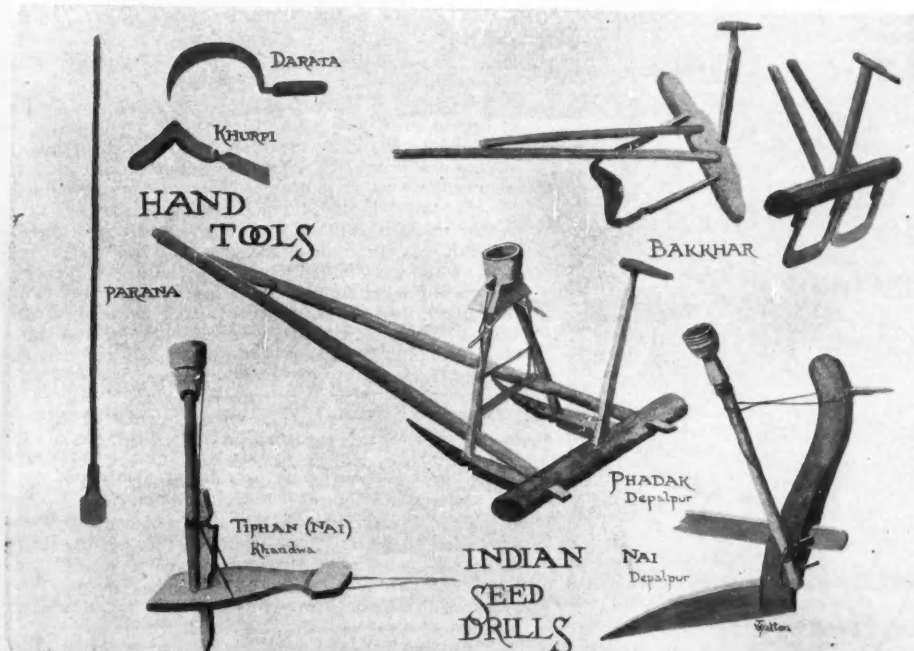
By the end of December the sugar crop has almost reached maturity and small quantities are cut, to be chewed with evident relish by the country folk. The main harvesting is usually

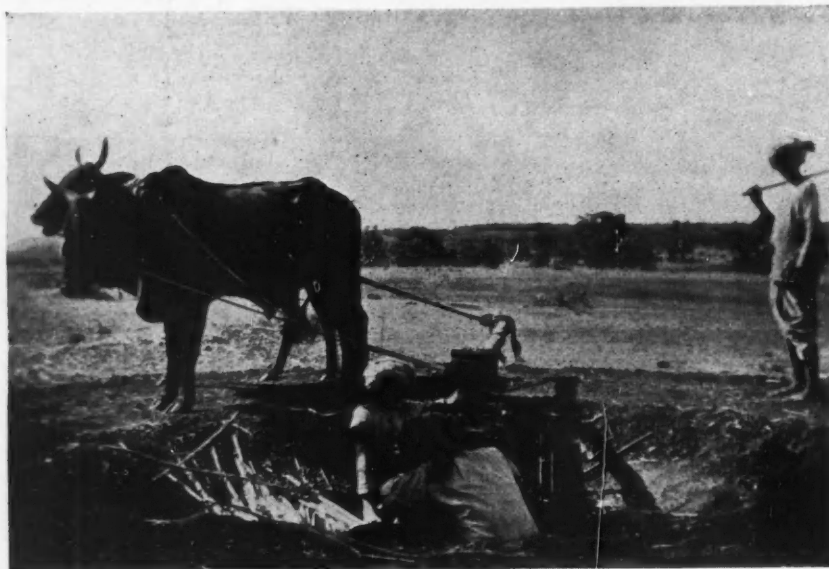
deferred, however, until the early part of the following year when the tall cane is cut with sickles, stripped of its leaves and cut into short lengths in readiness for the press. The old type of stone crushing mill has now been almost universally replaced by its iron counterpart,

which consists of rotating vertically ribbed rollers through which the sugar cane is passed. This extracts about 70 per cent. of the juice, which is strained into large shallow pans and evaporated over underground fires until the required consistency is reached, when it is poured into moulds. The resulting brown *gur* is one of India's staple foods and its primitive production constitutes one of the most interesting spheres of the farmer's routine.

And so the months pass by, one crop succeeding another without a pause. Long, unbroken toil is the lot of the farmer and his family, but the reward is slight indeed and his land yields but a fraction of its capabilities. Agricultural improvement will be one of India's greatest post-war problems, but it rests on the shoulders of the authorities more than on the ryot. Given visible demonstration of the advantages of scientific methods, he has proved quite willing to adopt them, but he is too poor to make any radical changes himself. Much of his poverty is due to the prevailing custom of subdividing an estate between the children on the death of its owner, so reducing it to a number of uneconomic units, very few of which are over 10 acres in extent. This is further aggravated by the survival of a custom that formerly prevailed in England, namely that of dividing one man's farm into isolated patches to ensure an equal distribution of good and bad land.

Under the present system of small holdings it is doubtful whether mechanisation could be introduced with any success. Labour is plentiful, and its displacement by machinery would undoubtedly drive the peasantry into towns and cities which are already overcrowded. The formation of co-operative societies, which





CRUSHING SUGAR CANE



THE PRIMITIVE METHOD OF EVAPORATING SUGAR JUICE OVER UNDERGROUND FIRES



EARLY MORNING AT A SUTHARI GRASS-CUTTERS' CAMP

is being undertaken to some extent, appears to be the best solution to this problem. They could assist, too, in the distribution and marketing of produce and so reduce the excessive gap between farm prices and those prevailing in the nearest town.

These are mainly problems of organisation, but even under the present system the ryot's land could be rendered far more productive. Artificial fertilisers are entirely beyond the means of the Indian ryot, but the experience of generations has taught him that the fertility of his land is considerably reduced by consistently cultivating the same crop, and he has adopted a sound rotation. He realises, too, the value of cultivating nitrogenous plants, such as *tuar* (pulse), together with his cereals and in this way his soil attains a remarkable degree of fertility when one considers the paucity of organic material applied. In India the major part of animal manure is converted into round flat cakes which are used as fuel, and such an age-old custom is difficult to change. Even so, village compost heaps of other organic refuse could be, and are being, encouraged to provide organic nitrogenous manure for the land.

Finally, in many areas reduction of fertility will continue unless steps are quickly taken to prevent the



STRIPPING SUGAR CANE

ravages of soil erosion, especially in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the drainage area of the Chambal. The violent monsoon storms yearly scour the rich black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau and carry it to the sea at the rate of over 50 tons per acre; villages once surrounded by smiling fields are now in a desert waste of deep erosion channels, and tree-covered hillsides have been reduced to barren screes by indiscriminate felling.

The importance of this national disaster has been hardly realised until quite recently, when Sir Tiruvalyangudi Vijayaraghavacharya and Colonel F. L. Brayne took up the question and brought it into the limelight. The remedies are simple; terracing of all sloping land, so preventing the soil from being washed away, afforestation coupled with controlled grazing and stall-feeding, and the bunding of the fields as in the Bijapur district of Bombay. As Colonel Brayne has so wisely stated: "The destiny of India is not in the hands of politicians. It is in the hoofs and teeth of India's innumerable cattle, sheep and goats, and until we control them they will continue to dry up India until we all perish together and India becomes a second Sahara or another Gobi desert."

The Indian ryot is a shrewd, hard-working man. Give him visible demonstration of the practical value of fertilisers, co-operative farming, terracing and bunding, and he will respond nobly. In the provision of this demonstration and its financial assistance lies India's post-war salvation and prosperity.



# THE PAINTED CLOTHS OF OWLPEN MANOR, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

By ELSIE MATLEY MOORE

**A**LTHOUGH there are many references to painted cloths in literature, very little has been written about this lost art and there are few illustrations of it. There are fragments of some painted cloths in public collections: in the Victoria and Albert Museum, on permanent loan from Hampshire, and some in Lewes Museum, but these, compared to those at Owlpen Old Manor, Gloucestershire, are of very mild interest.

The cloths in the museums are but poor specimens of landscape, though others are known with incidental figure subjects. At Owlpen the figures are the main interest.

The cloths surviving at Owlpen must not be confused with the painted cloths of Shakespeare's day. Naturally few Elizabethan cloths remain, and considering only the changes of taste throughout the years, this is not surprising. It is still less so when we realise that these cloths were strained across unplastered walls with no damp-course, which probably led to their rotting along the bottom and so becoming worn and untidy. Yet it is difficult to understand

ceiling was raised, sash windows were inserted, and the walls were not finished with plaster, so that they must have been intended to be hung with something. The cloths are at most late seventeenth century, a little earlier than the room. That they were made for somewhere else (the house in Ireland?) is not so certain.

The room at Owlpen containing the painted cloths is roughly 18 ft. square. The cloths cover three walls except for two doors and a fireplace; the fourth wall is practically all windows. As one enters, the chief subject which attracts is that which is known as the Prodigal Son, though I see no reason for that name (Fig. 1). This is on the wall opposite the windows and is, strangely, the brightest paint and the least faded. The older man wears a bright red cloak over a faded blue tunic, red and yellow knickers and red stockings, brown buckle shoes and brown hat. The younger has a red, yellow, and grey (faded blue?) coat showing green and yellow knickers, grey-blue stockings and brown shoes. The village architecture on this and both sides of the room is very unreal. The mountains

are reminiscent of the outline of the local hills but this is probably only a coincidence. The trees throughout are rendered in an attractive Chinese manner of draughtsmanship, but, though very pleasing in the foliage, the trunks are queerly shaded to brown with a lot of white on the lighter side which predominates disconcertingly.

On the west wall of the bedroom it is easier to decide on the subject of the main scene. It is Joseph rescued from the pit (Fig. 2). It is very similar in style to the other, though more faded and obviously the work of a different artist. Towards the corner of this wall (10 ft. from Joseph) is a pack-horse being led by a man (Fig. 4). The cloth has been cut here, spoiling the effect.

The cloth is a coarse linen or hurds 100 ins. high, sewn together in 42-in. widths. It is bordered top and bottom, the border also being sewn on. This border (Fig. 3) is a repeat stencil pattern but cleverly arranged, the stencil being used the

3.—STENCILLED BORDER  
Drawing by Elsie Matley Moore

2.—JOSEPH RESCUED FROM THE PIT  
From a drawing by Audrey Shirley Jones

why they went completely out of use, for many half-timbered houses would still be considerably warmer if these comparatively cheap hangings came into fashion again. Many half-timbered walls are very thin and cold, however well finished inside with plaster. But with a cloth thickened with paint strained from top to bottom of the room, about an inch away from the wall, or from the ceiling to a panelled dado, the temperature and comfort of the room can be very much improved.

The cloths at Owlpen were not designed for their present position. It is said that when the house was restored and made fashionable in Queen Anne's reign, the Daunts, who had owned the property since the time of Edward IV, brought the cloths from their other place in Ireland. This is possible. The room in which they are hung was certainly altered about then: the

right way, in reverse and upside down, giving four positions of the same pattern, so that the repetition is not obvious.

Although the cloths at Owlpen are cut to fit the rooms, this does not necessarily mean that they had been previously used in another place. From earlier records we know that it was not uncommon to buy the main decorative scheme and then call in the painter and tailor to adapt the cloths, sew on borders and then paint the border on the spot. Prior Moor of Worcester in 1520 "payd for a paynted cloth of the ix wordys xiiij yeards iij quarters long 10s. 0d." This leaving out the south or window wall would cover a room slightly smaller than the one at Owlpen. The doors would probably be covered and cut round to open or else, as at Owlpen, if the cloth were barely big enough the piece above the door would probably be



1.—THE PRODIGAL SON  
From a drawing by Elsie Matley Moore

patched from that taken from the opening of the fireplace or the door. From the same Prior's diary we also find that he paid "for lynyn cloth for bordurs to ye lyttul parlor within ye lyttul hall & ye parlour at batnall 12s 0d. Item for Sowying of ye honggyng sayes in ye seyde parlors & for thryd 12d." [batnall = Battenhall Manor, Worcester. Saye = kind of serge.]

There must be still more unrecorded painted cloths in England, especially in the Midlands and West Midlands where, imported timber for panelling being more scarce, they originally predominated. Discoveries of more with figure subjects might lead to interesting comparisons. Some were found, and have disappeared again, at Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire. Whatever others may exist, it is certain that the work at Owlpen is of high merit and the artists have left a hanging of great interest.



4.—MAN LEADING A PACK-HORSE  
Drawn by Elsie Matley Moore

# JOHN PEEL'S COUNTRY—I

Written and Illustrated by LIONEL EDWARDS



JOHN PEEL'S VILLAGE—CALDBECK—WITH SKIDDAW FOREST IN THE DISTANCE

**A**LTHOUGH I am well aware that I must be a heavy loser thereby, I have always had a sneaking sympathy with that unmusical sportsman who is reported to have said, "I know only two tunes. One is *John Peel* and the other isn't." At any rate his saying is one more tribute to the great popularity of a song that is still almost universally known in an age when many better things have been forgotten.

I greatly doubt whether the average man in the street, whoever he may be, has ever heard of such famous fox-hunters as John Ward, Mr. Meynell, Squire Osbaldeston, Lord Henry Bentinck or the Red Earl. To the public there is but one fox-hunter—John Peel.

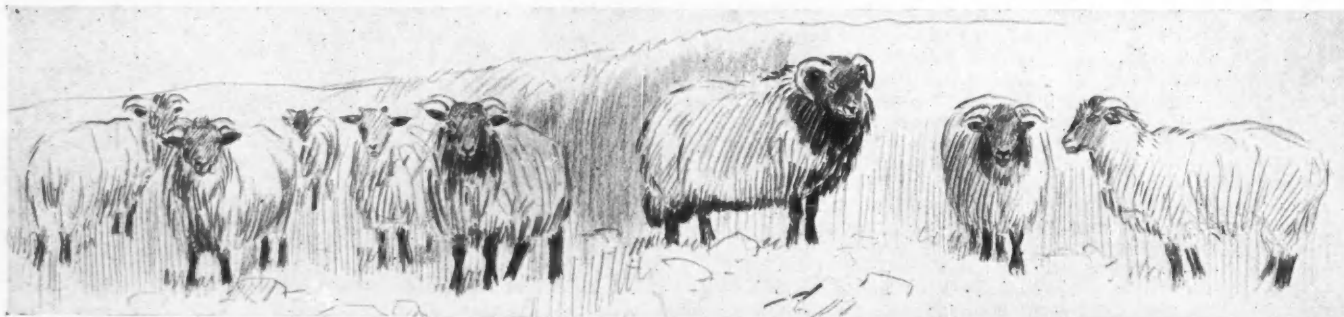
This is the more remarkable when you remember that Peel was the Master of a tiny pack in a remote district of Cumberland, and died as long ago as 1854. That his name has survived is doubtless due to John Woodcock Graves, who wrote the song, or even more to William Metcalfe, who adapted it to music. "Whether Boswell made Johnson or Johnson Boswell will never be decided"—and exactly the same may be said of John Peel and Woodcock Graves.

The country hunted by John Peel is of great extent, and coincides more or less with that of the present Blencathra Hunt boundaries. It is all in a remote district of Cumberland—an undulating grass country, but little affected by the £2 an acre subsidy. A land of grey skies and running water, of sheep and stone-built farm-houses, and with a background of rugged fells, inhabited on the high ground by little save the grey hill foxes.

Although in later life Peel moved to Ruthwaite, Caldbeck may well be called his home, as he was baptised, married and buried there. Caldbeck lies in a valley and is



WHITE-FACED AND WHITE-LEGGED—A HERDWICK RAM WITH LARGE HORNS



SWALEDALE SHEEP WITH THEIR BLACK FACES AND BLACK LEGS. A RAM IS IN THE MIDDLE



distinctly picturesque when looked down upon from the Carlisle road, which runs through it. The grey stone houses lost their somewhat gloomy appearance, and the village green and pond lay bright beneath the mellow September sunshine when I first saw it, the whole scene the very epitome of the peaceful English countryside, even the heights of Skiddaw forest adding an air of cosiness by their grim contrast. It must be confessed that a closer view is less satisfactory, but then all North Country villages lack the picturesque homeliness of those in the south, with their thatched roofs and gay cottage gardens. None the less, such would look quite out of place in Cumberland.

John Peel is buried in Caldbeck churchyard and some few years ago one of the Cumberland packs is said to have actually killed a fox on his grave. This gravestone of Peel's is situated beneath an ancient yew but, owing to its white colouring, the stone does not harmonise with its surroundings. Even less so does the monument put up to him in recent years, which, to me at any rate, seems singularly inappropriate. Peel was a convivial soul, and his favourite house of call in the village was the Rising Sun—now the Oddfellows' Arms. The ever-youthful controversy of "his coat so gay," or "grey" in the song, has in reality long ago been settled in favour of the latter, for Peel wore a coat of Skiddaw grey and never owned a red coat in his life. In the village is also the old grey cloth factory, where this Skiddaw grey cloth was made, it being usually called Herdwick or Hodden cloth. This Caldbeck factory is now closed, but the same cloth is still made in Carlisle and elsewhere. It is not only warm, but practically waterproof, and lasts for many years.

The Herdwick sheep from which this wool is taken are white-faced (with noticeably small ears) and white-legged, with a coarse, stringy wool. The ewes are hornless, but the rams carry grand horns, and these old gentlemen are usually grey with white faces and legs and a ruff round their necks of a slightly darker grey. I have also seen white rams. Curiously, the lambs are black, with strange, monkey-like faces, but they grow white with increasing size and years. The local farmers assert that these curious-looking sheep are the descendants of sheep washed ashore from a wreck in the Solway many years ago, and that the ship was from Iceland on the way to Spain. That it was from Spain is more likely, as the sheep have a faint resemblance to merinos.

These Herdwicks are very hardy and can live the entire year on the fells. They are about the only quadruped (except foxes) that can stand the winter on the high ground, and even they are brought down to the low ground for lambing.

Their popularity of late years has been slightly overcast by another similar breed, the Swaledale. These have black faces and black legs, and, although not really like them, might be taken at first glance for Scotch blackface, especially at a distance. Both breeds, I imagine, are not very far removed from the wild sheep of our natural history books.

There seemed to be a considerable diversity of opinion on the subject of sheep, for on adjacent farms can be seen Cheviot, Herdwick, Swaledale, black-faced Highlanders and cross-breeds of Border—Leicester, Suffolk and many others. The Cumbrian farmers and shepherds walk immense distances over the fells when shepherding, although this work could be far less laboriously done on pony-back—but appar-

ently time is no object. (I saw only two mounted shepherds.) It is the more extraordinary as there are, in diminishing numbers, good breeds of ponies in the district, called Fell ponies in Westmorland and Cumberland and Dale ponies in the Pennine ranges. They were originally largely used in lead-mining as pack ponies, and, as an active walk was required, good shoulders were usual, and even more so was this necessary in the trotting matches, which were the local sport for many years. They were also used in the coal mines extensively, and when the colliery had a good horse keeper, as must surely be an absolute necessity in any well-run business, I don't suppose the pit ponies had any worse life than those that labour above ground.

John Peel, it may be remembered, often hunted hounds on horseback, although when

they got into the fells he must often have galloped on the hard high road while hounds ran up above him on the fell-side. Frequently he abandoned his horse Dunny and followed on foot. Not that the fells are entirely unrideable, for mounted sportsmen can and do ascend some of them at times. The late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P.H., I believe, even got to the top of Skiddaw on one occasion, but local tradition also asserts that he once got "cragfast" and his horse had to be lowered down by ropes. The Cumberland Farmers' Hunt are rather fond of the country round Greystone Park; consequently they not infrequently run up to the high ground. But taken as a whole the fells are the happy hunting-ground of foot fox-hunters, as the majority of fell packs are followed on Shanks's pony.

(To be concluded.)



JOHN PEEL'S GRAVE IN CALDBECK CHURCHYARD



A DOG GUARDS HERDWICK SHEEP. THE LAMBS ARE BLACK

# EARLY LIFE AND LETTERS OF WILLIAM KENT

By MARGARET JOURDAIN

*The recent discovery of correspondence between William Kent, painter, architect, and landscape gardener, and Burrell Massingberd, an early patron, throws fresh light on the period 1713-18 when Kent was studying in Rome, before his debut in England under Lord Burlington's aegis.*

THE career of William Kent is a singular chapter in Georgian architecture and dilettantism. His vogue as an architect, arbiter of taste and designer of gardens in his day was great, though not undisputed. His "vast reputation, deservedly acquired" is conceded by Robert Adam even when Kent's fame had suffered some eclipse; Pyne speaks of him in his day as "the only oracle" and writes of the "phrenzy of fashion in his favour." But it is as a painter that he was trained, and his patron, Burrell Massingberd, believed him to be "Raphael Secundus." It is to the unpublished correspondence between Kent and this Burrell Massingberd that we owe increased knowledge of Kent's years in Italy.

Of Burrell Massingberd there is little to record. The eldest son of Sir Drayner Massingberd, he succeeded at the age of six to Ormsby in Lincolnshire, married Philippa Mundy, daughter of Francis Mundy of Osbaston and Markeaton, and contributed some

papers to *The Spectator*. He died in 1728 at the age of 44. His draft letters show that he "had a great respect for those old fine things," and an appreciation of Italian art and a desire to secure copies at any rate of Guido Reni's *Aurora* (the inevitable and decorative choice of the travelled Englishman) and Guercino's *Vesper*. The art of living, as he, like many of the English gentry who were *virtuosi*, understood it, included patronage of the arts; in Massingberd's case, patronage of William Kent.

A number of his decorative paintings in English houses survive; but most of his canvases are forgotten, and Kent, as a painter, has perished. His accomplishment is too flimsy to preserve him. Later in his life his talent had many facets, but during his early life, and until after he returned from Rome in 1719, he was a student of painting and



WILLIAM KENT. BY BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE. *National Portrait Gallery*

known only as a painter and copyist. According to Horace Walpole's account in *Anecdotes of the Arts in England*, he was apprenticed for five years to a coach painter, and "feeling the emotions of genius" escaped to London. There is a gap in time from his escape in 1703, and the first of the Massingberd letters

dated 1712, when Kent is established in Rome. How did this unknown Yorkshire lad manage to extract so much money from his patrons in return for some acres of mediocre "histories" of his own invention? Horace Walpole explains that Kent's "attempts" at portrait and historical painting induced some gentlemen of his county to send him to Rome. Sir William Wentworth allowed him £40 a year for seven years; Lord Burlington, the architect-earl, whom he met in Rome, a great Yorkshire landowner, was even more generous. Regional feeling was (and is) strong in Yorkshire; but the patronage of Burrell Massingberd, whose estate, Ormsby, was in Lincolnshire, is not accounted for.

The contribution of Sir John Chester (1693-1748) of Chicheley in Buckinghamshire, a warm friend of Burrell Massingberd and a great lover of the arts, was suggested by Massingberd in 1713; and the sums given by the two friends are given in the draft of a letter of Massingberd's to Kent (May 14, 1713):

I have laid out and sent you in money and goods forty-one pounds, ten shillings and sixpence, which is 20 guineas from myself and 20 pounds from Sir John Chester of Chicheley in ye county of Buckinghamshire Barronet, at whose house I was contriving to lay him out some money in building and speaking of my intentions to send you some money in order for your support at Rome, and mentioning ye hopes we had of your becoming a great Painter if you continue ye same diligence I left you inclined to, he said the design was so good, yt, as he is a great lover of ye arts, would readily, without being asked contribute towards it and immediately gave me £20 for you; and desired I would write to you and send him what I thought fitt. I mentioned a copy of Guido's *Aurora* and what you send him besides is left to yourself. I desire you will send him a let[ter] of thanks, and its possible, if he likes ye things you send you will have more from him. For me, I desire you will send also a copy of ye *Aurora* and one of Guercini's *Vesper* with ye sleeping woman over ye chimney in ye villa Ludovizia, and I could wish for two more of Horizonte's Landscips provided they were not his own fancy but as close cops as he can possibly make after Poussin and Clodio Lorenzo, and anything else of your own which you think fit, and if you send me more than what you can well afford, you will be sure of more money ye next year to make it up.

The importance of Kent's Italian experience is not to be overlooked, and a deciding factor in his career was his meeting in Italy with many young Englishmen on the grand tour, whose names he enumerates in many of his letters to Burrell Massingberd. Kent



HOUGHTON, NORFOLK. THE GREEN VELVET STATE BEDROOM  
Designed and decorated by Kent





KENSINGTON PALACE. GRAND STAIRCASE, PAINTED BY KENT

was drawn towards what he calls "great people" as if by a magnet, and it was at Rome that he met both Thomas Coke—afterwards Lord Lovell (1728) and Earl of Leicester (1744)—builder of that great Palladian monument, Holkham; and the Earl of Burlington. There must have been some compelling charm in Kent. Allan Cunningham speaks of his "happy boldness of manner" and his letters (in the Massingberd collection) are fresh and engaging. On Kent's return to England in 1719 Lord Burlington gave him quarters for life in his London house. Mr. Tipping published in *COUNTRY LIFE* four letters by Kent from the Althorp archives which shed more than a gleam of light upon the personality of the writer, who had become so conditioned by his Italian life as to be nicknamed the *signor*; but these letters were written in 1738-39, when he was firmly established, as Lord Burlington's man and the head and front of the Burlingtonian band of architects and *dilettanti*.

In the present group of letters written to Burrell Massingberd much space is filled by Kent's protestations of gratitude to his generous friends, and details of forwarding

to them from Italy packing-cases of architectural works, copies of baroque paintings then in fashion, prints and "bustos," together with Naples soap and treacle for their household stores, and fans for Burrell Massingberd's wife. The earliest letter (which is dated 1712) is from Rome, and two years later there is a summary account of a tour in Northern Italy, for Kent's improvement, visiting Florence, Bologna, Venice, Mantua and Parma, not forgetting "the Bright republic of St. Marino." Kent in a letter (June 26, 1713) gives his reasons for sometimes failing to answer Burrell Massingberd's letters.

Rome, June 26, 1713.

You may assure yourself yt my not writing is not out of disrespect or not being mindful of your generosity and Sir John's but ye truth is I had as leave make a drawing as write a letter. I shall remember what you desire to have me copy. I have begun one thing ye St. Mich of Guido Rene and shall do ye rest in time, but my master will have me do pictures of invention.

Among the correspondence there are a few draft letters from Burrell Massingberd, which fill in the outlines of the relationship between him and Kent. Kent had won the Pope's medal and so Massingberd

writes to congratulate him on his success.

I congratulate you on ye Pope's medal wch I think is ye second you have won and I hope you will gett it every year you draw for it. The French newspaper said it was a German who won it, but I showed my letter to Mr. Gale and he gott it altered in English News and added ye place of your birth. Good Dear Kent, studdy hard if you may answer ye character I have of you, and if you stay 7 or 8 years longer and we should live till then I hope to have a staircase for you to paint a la Italiano ye first thing you do, and I believe, if Sir John Chester is alive he will have another.

The exaggerated estimation of Kent's talent finds expression in a draft letter from Burrell Massingberd (July 8, 1714) who expects a second Raphael, if Kent will only "study."

I have got £20 more of Sir John Chester for you and ye enclosed letter is from him in answer to yours; I also send you 20 of my own, which should have been 30, but I find my money in Town grows short. I must also desire you to bespeak three fanns for me, all very modest; one I would have the best drawn and finished you can possibly gett done at Rome. To tell you ye truth it is for a lady I am going to commit matrimony with, the other two are for her mother and younger sister, and such as I brought over will be good enough. When Ld Burlington comes you will I hope have his encouragement because he loves pictures

mightily and if I had not been so unfortunate as to be out of town all ye time from his first resolution to travel to ye time of his setting out, I had been introduced to him and would have recommended you, and also beg'd his assistance to bring over a box of pictures, but I hope your own worth will accomplish ye first and then I shall depend upon you for ye latter. . . . I have nothing to add but to beg you'll study and not think of coming over *donec Raphael Secundus eris*. Dont stint yourself in study and ambition and another 7 years may produce wonders and your advancement shall always be ye desire and endeavour of . . . etc.

Rome is, however (Kent maintains), the "only place for a painter." His master

to vie with anything." He intends to leave both architecture and painting until Kent returns to England. The letter ends with an offer to Kent to take up his residence at Massingberd's house.

In a letter from Kent (July 20, 1715) the painter gives an account of pictures he has bought, and of another picture "of my invention, repst. Venus a conducting Helina to Paris out of Homer, its true they take a great deal of time, but it is more to my study then copying twenty, but must do both, and this week have begun a Maddona,

John Talman, son of the architect, mentioned as one of Kent's intimates at this time, was (Kent writes) "continually preaching to me yt I may be a great painter." English political life found few echoes in Italy, but in this year Kent records the discomfiture of the Scots after the failure of the Jacobite rising of 1715:

Ye Scotch yt were so bright at our coffee house are never seen now, and when they appear seem to have fasted ever since the pretender left Scotland. I have such an aversion against ym yt ever since I came from Monte Vesuvio, I fancy they all smell of brimstone.

In a letter dated February 15, 1717, there is a reference to the "Grotesk manner" for a ceiling painting, as an alternative to Kent's own inventions. Later, both at Rousham and in the Presence Chamber at Kensington Palace Kent designed effective ceilings in the "grotesque or arabesque manner said to be similar in style and decoration to some of the chambers of Herculaneum and Pompeii," but actually derived from the Italian Renaissance.

I have received your measure for ye ceiling peice and shall do it out of hand but you have only sent me ye measure of ye sides without taking ye full length or breath (*sic*) but I believe shall hit of ye measure. I am glad you have taken this way, and if Sir John Chester will please to send a measure I shall do one for him before I leave Rome. Mr. Talman was here this morning and would have me done this ceiling after ye grotesk manner, but I think it will not be well unless the whole was so. I believe you may remember this sort of painting as what ye Ancients used, but I am resolved to do a thought of my own. . . . I imagine by a word in your letter you are afraid I should change my religion but there's no fear of that, though I am just now a going to do a little ceiling of a church my countrymen would wonder at, but you may imagine one reason I do it for a small matter, both to force my invention and to have practice to paint in fresco.

The majority of letters are dated from Rome, and there is no hint of Kent's returning at any time to England.

There is a reference in this year's correspondence to Thomas Coke, then on his prolonged grand tour of Italy, who found Kent useful in obtaining marbles and other objects of art in Italy, risking serious *imbroglios* in the process, which were "adjusted" no doubt by lavish bribery. Kent writes from Rome (June 15, 1717) to Burrell Massingberd:

Your cieling piece is almost done. I have made tow figures yt represent Musiek and Poetrey, here is your friend Mr. Hewet yt comes to see how it goes on and will inform you how your power painter does when he comes home. I told you in my last of an imbroglio I have had about a fine Antique Statue Mr. Coke bought, got it safe away to Leghorn when it was discovered here. They sent a Corrier and had it sequestered and would have confined Mr. Coke and I was to have been sent away from Rome, but at last all was ajusted and he has got ye Statue. I am hard at work now and will study hard to despatch some thing yt will be agreeable to my generous friends when I come home. I can assure you am quite wery with liveing this power malancholy life, but I hope I shall be reviv'd when I see all my friends in England.

From the paintings Kent copied for his patrons it is clear that the admired Masters—Domenichino, Carlo Maratti, Guido Reni—belong to the active but decadent late phase of Italian art. Correggio (1494-1534), who belongs to an earlier generation and whose work marks a step in the naturalistic painting of appearance, was also copied and exalted.

In a letter dated January 18, 1717/8, Kent describes a picture of the famous Bath of Diana, by Domenichino from the Borghese palace which he has copied for Sir John Chester. He concludes with an attack upon French art. "I am informed yt in England we are inclyned a little to ye french gusto in painting but can assure you I never designe to follow it; for if they understood painting as well as they do musick and consider ye difference between ye French musick and ye Italiane, I can assure you there is just ye same in painting."

Rome, November ye 15 1718.

I should be glad to here if you have received your ceiling piece and if it fits ye place, and beg you'll excuse ye faults being ye fierst, but since ye practice I have had this tow years, I hope



KENSINGTON PALACE. KENT'S CEILING OF THE KING'S DRAWING-ROOM

advised him to paint something of his own, and his letters now begin to chronicle his "inventions" as well as his copies of the baroque. In a letter (dated April 16, 1715) Kent tells Burrell Massingberd that he has been learning to paint in fresco. On the blank spaces of this letter is a copy of Burrell Massingberd's answer in which he asks Kent for a list of fine paintings in Italy, "for I have a great respect for those old fine things and after you come (to) England shall never more have opportunity to gett any."

Massingberd adds that he finds he cannot well afford "to build a new house at Ormsby as I once intended. I am, however, planting a little grove and making preparations for setting up a Summer house which I am resolv'd shall want nothing but size

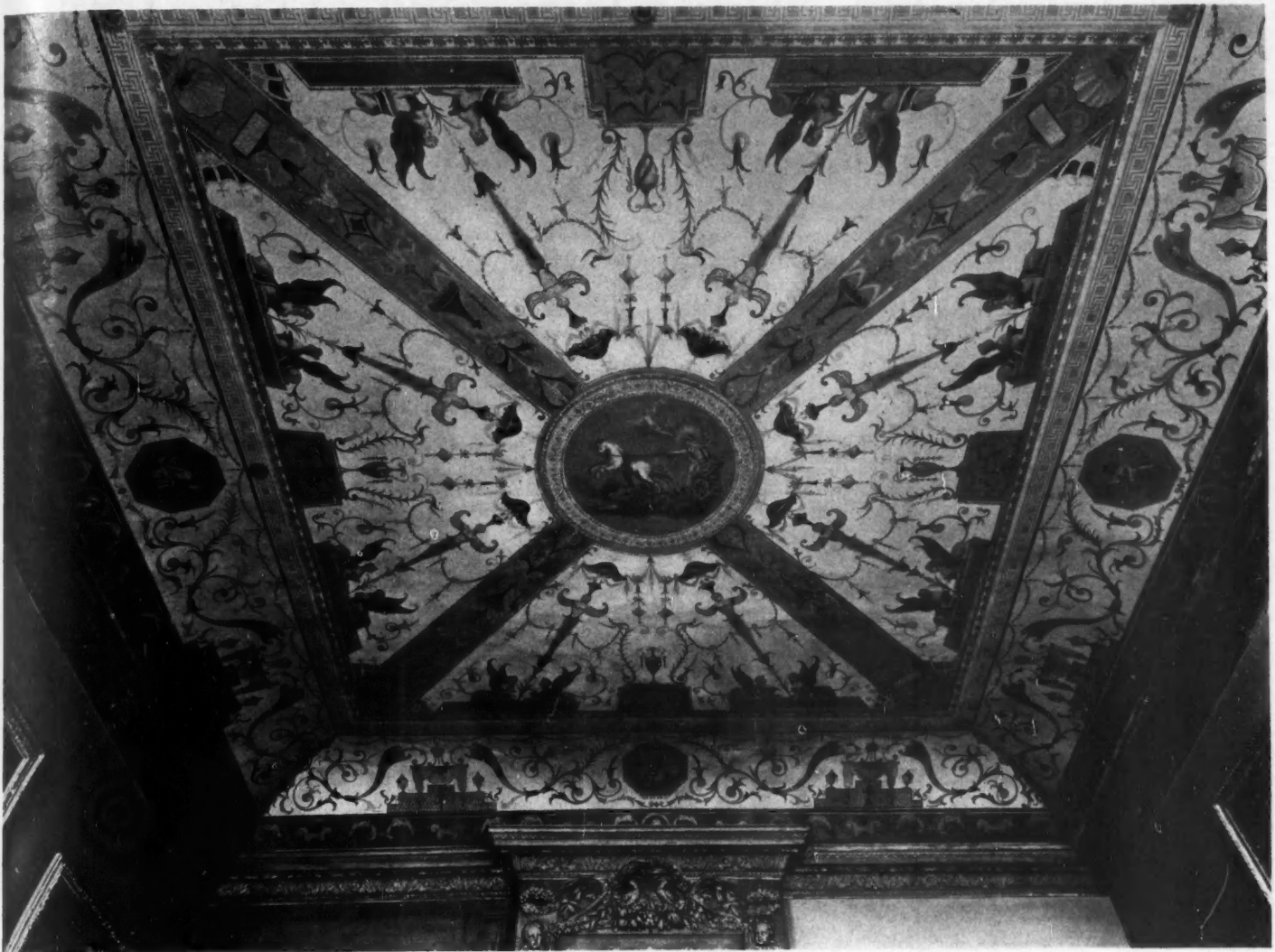
Bambino and St. Giuseppe to be put in my next shew of pictures here."

Kent defends himself against a charge of extravagance to his patrons:

The money you are pleased to send me, its true I spend it, but have got a fine collection of Prints and Drawings, which makes some of our power spirited gent: yt are here say I must be rich to by such fine things but if I live to come home, they will be a pleasure to you to see and what you like shall be at your service.

In the following year (June 9, 1716) Kent's letter indicates that Sir William Wentworth (one of his three early patrons) wishes him to return to England that summer; "which I imagine some envious person has put it in his head yt I have been long enough." It was by Sir John Chester's and Massingberd's help that Kent was enabled to stay on in Italy.





KENSINGTON PALACE. PRESENCE CHAMBER CEILING, IN KENT'S "GROTESQUE" MANNER

may be something better. I have done a large picture figuer as big as life for my Ld. Duck Queensbury and another for Ld. Lemster, which are both finished. ye Duck's subject was when Venus discovers herself to Eneas and Acates, my Ld's, Hercules and his mistress Eccla. Now am still at work upon Sir. John's ceiling piece which I do upon tow large cloths for ye convenience of bringing. I have another copy done from Nicolo Pussin, a companion of yt sent him of Dominchino, I have got tow peices of Architecture and a little picture a companion of yt I sent of Giuseppe Chiari's all done by him. I am still in my resolution to get out next Spring and my Ld. Lemster has agreed with a very good sculpter to come along with me. Writings are made; He's to give him so much a year. I hope to have him do ornaments in stucco after ye Italian gusto. I am a making all preparations and continually a Drawing ornemments and architecture and getting things yt I think will be necessary for use in England but I am afraid by what I here yt our gusto is still in ye little Duch way fine burnish'd paint that all ye figurs look like Glass Bottles and not like Nature. Mr. Coke had a fine picture of Dominchino and another of Carlo Marrat and a very large one of Giusseppe Chiari, but we here ye English Critick did not like 'em which gives me small Encouragement to venter where they are so great juges in painting and Architecture, but however I hope ye encouragement of my friends will make me despipe these Gothick gusto.



STOWE. DETAIL OF ENTRANCE HALL CEILING

# A PICTURE MACHINE OF THE 18th CENTURY

By R. W. SYMONDS

A PRODUCT of the eighteenth century was the picture machine which showed various scenes with human figures, beasts and birds, wind and water mills, ships and coaches, all moving through the agency of clockwork. In the eighteenth century anything mechanical or self-propelled was looked upon with childlike interest and amazement; hence the popularity of the picture machine in this century; for it was an age which saw the beginnings both of the break-up of the handicraft system and of the economic employment of the mechanical machine.

The picture machine or "moving machine," as it was also called, began to have a vogue in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. It was placed on exhibition in a room or hall hired for the purpose by the owner, and the public was admitted on payment of the entrance money, which ranged from 6d. to 4s. 6d.

It travelled from town to town, and also, in some cases, was sent to be exhibited in America where it was described in the newspapers as "arrived from England" or "invented and imported from London." There was nothing rough or temporary about a picture machine; it was not like a coloured pasteboard peep-show of a travelling circus; for, on the contrary, it was a piece of well-designed and finely-made mechanism, the work of a skilled clockmaker.

An outstanding machine of this description was made about 1730 by a Mr. Henry Bridges, who was described as an architect of Waltham Abbey. It was not, however, entirely a picture machine; for it was fitted, apart from its five different moving pictures, with a most elaborate astronomical clock; also it had an organ which played a number of tunes mechanically and when required this instrument could be operated from a keyboard. It was called the Microcosm or Little World, and it was mounted in a case of architectural design in the form of a Roman Temple. The measurements were 10 ft. in height by 6 ft. across the base.

The clock's mechanism is of an original and most elaborate design. It is weight driven, and the upper part of the dial (see Fig. 2) shows the ancient system when it was thought that the sun and stars moved round the earth; and the lower half shows the more modern system with the earth and the planets revolving round the sun and the moon round the earth. And as the movements of the planets are not equal throughout the year—they accelerate as they approach the sun—this problem is overcome by gearing. Also all the varying motions of the various planets are continuous by means of epicyclic gearing and are not intermittent.

The moving picture part of the Microcosm was equally elaborate. At the top in the pediment were three scenes which changed periodic-

ally—*The Muses on Parnassus, Orpheus and the Beasts*, and a *Sylvan Grove* with singing and flying birds. In the upper part of the base just below the clock, according to a contemporary account, was—

A delightful Landscape . . . with a Prospect of the Ocean. On the Sea, Ships are sailing according to true Perspective, their Motions, &c. being agreeable to their various Distances. On the Land, are Coaches, Carts, and Chaises, passing along, whose Wheels turn round as if actually on the Road; and the Persons, Horses, &c. altering their Positions, as they ascend or descend a steep Hill. In the same Piece, a pleasant River presents itself near the Road, on which there appears a Gunpowder Mill at Work; and in which River are Swans swimming, fishing, and bending their Necks backward to feather themselves; with the Diversion of the Dog and Duck, &c. Below this landscape was another scene depicting a Carpenter's Yard with men sawing and working at their benches.

The Microcosm possesses an interesting history. It must have been made previous to the year 1734; for the print of it, which is illustrated here, bears this date. This print was dedicated to James Brydges, the "magnificent" Duke of Chandos, and builder of the great house at Canons, near Edgware.

According to an advertisement in the *Daily Advertiser* of December 23, 1741, the Microcosm was on view at the Mitre, near Charing Cross, at this date. The advertisement also mentions that "Mr. Bridges being engaged in much Business at home would be willing to dispose of this Machine, either wholly, or in Partnership."

It would seem that some time after 1741 Bridges sold the Microcosm to a Mr. Edward Davis; for the latter published a small pamphlet entitled *A Succinct Description of that Elaborate Piece of Art called The Microcosm*. The third edition of this pamphlet was published in 1763 at Coventry and was "Printed for the Proprietor Mr. Edward Davis." The price, 6d., was given on the title page. This *Description* it would appear was in the nature of a programme, being bought by people who viewed the Microcosm.

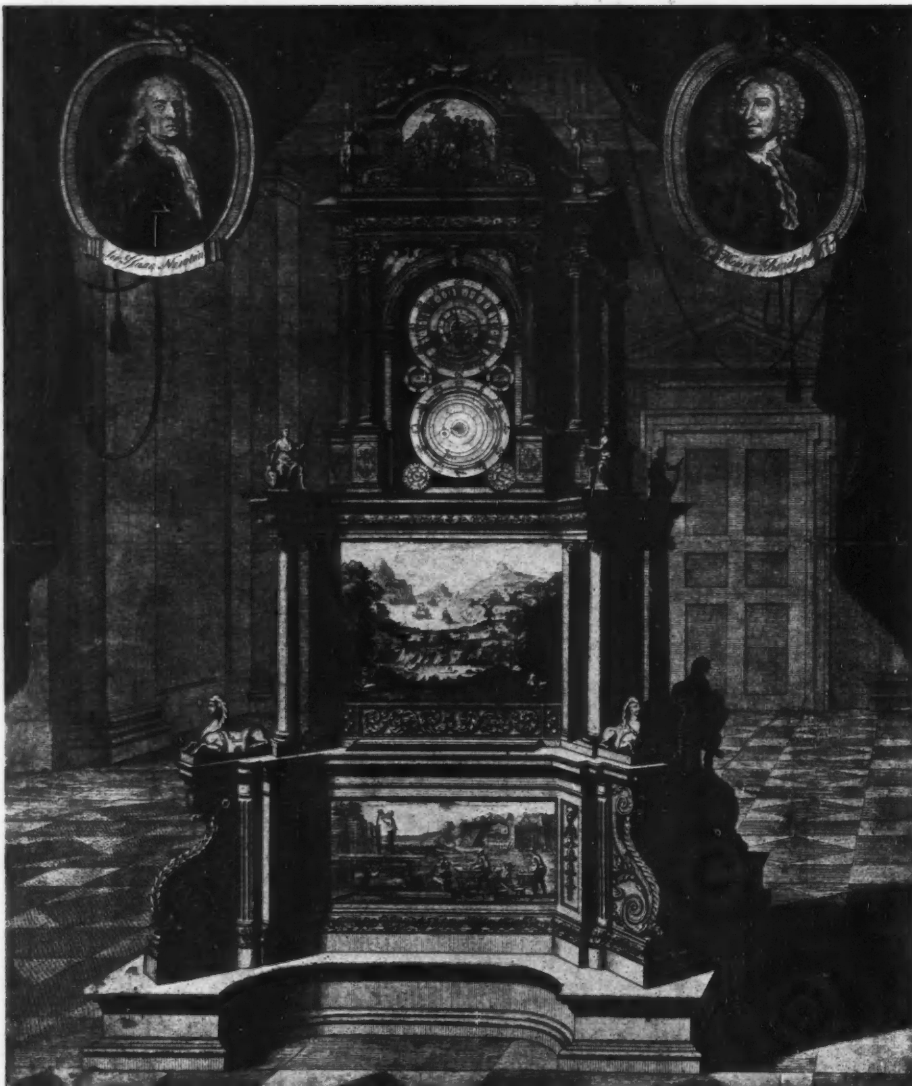
The next thing that the present writer has been able to discover is that the Microcosm was on exhibition at Philadelphia in America, and that in the *New-York Gazette or the Weekly Post-Boy* of February 2, 1756, it is advertised as coming from there to New York.

We hear, That that elaborate and celebrated Piece of Mechanism, the Microcosm, now at Philadelphia, will speedily be here, and for a short Time exhibited to publick View. As this Piece is deservedly the Admiration of its Spectators, and universally esteem'd, as superior to any Thing of the Kind, 'twill doubtless meet in this, the same Applause, as it has, in every other Place where exhibited. N.B. This is that Machine which the late Prince of Wales offer'd the Author Three Thousand Guineas for, and Two Hundred Pound per Annum during his Life.

It would seem likely that Davis's pamphlet was published in the first place for this American tour; for the same wording in the *Description* appears in the American newspaper advertisements; so that the first edition of the *Description* was probably published previous to 1756.

The following is an extract from a long advertisement from the *New-York Mercury*, under date of February 16, 1756.

To be seen at the New-Exchange, That Elaborate and Celebrated Piece of Mechanism, called Microcosm, or, the World in Miniature, Built in the Form of a Roman Temple, after twenty-two Years close Study and Application, by the late ingenious Mr. Henry Bridges, of London; who, having received the Approbation and Applause of the Royal Society, &c. afterwards made considerable Additions and Improvements; so that the Whole, being now completely finished, is humbly offered to the curious



1.—A CONTEMPORARY PRINT OF THE MICROCOSM WITH ITS ELABORATE ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK WHICH WAS MADE BY HENRY BRIDGES OF WALTHAM ABBEY. The print bears the date 1734



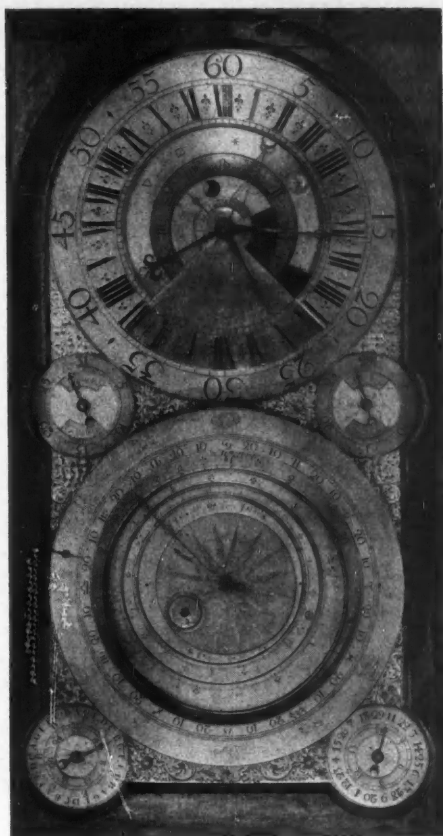
of this City, as a Performance which has been the Admiration of every Spectator, and proved itself by its singular Perfections the most instructive as well as entertaining Piece of Work in Europe.

On March 23, the exhibition at New York closed down for the "proprietors" were unable to obtain a further extension of the loan of the Assembly Room where it was being shown. From New York the Microcosm continues on its American tour to Boston, where on May 17, 1756, in the *Boston Gazette*, it is advertised "To be Seen (for a short Time) at the House of Mr. William Fletcher, Merchant, New-Boston"; possibly from Boston it went to other American cities before it again travelled back to England.

Because the third edition of the *Description* was published in 1763 at Coventry, and a seventh edition, undated, was published at Glasgow, it becomes tempting to suggest that Mr. Davis brought the Microcosm back from America and made a tour of the Midlands, reprinting his *Description* at Coventry, and later still, during a tour of Scotland, he reprinted it again at Glasgow. It would be interesting to know where the first two editions were printed; for possibly the second might have been done in America. (If any reader should possess a copy of the *Description*, other than the third and seventh editions, the writer would be most interested to have particulars of it.)

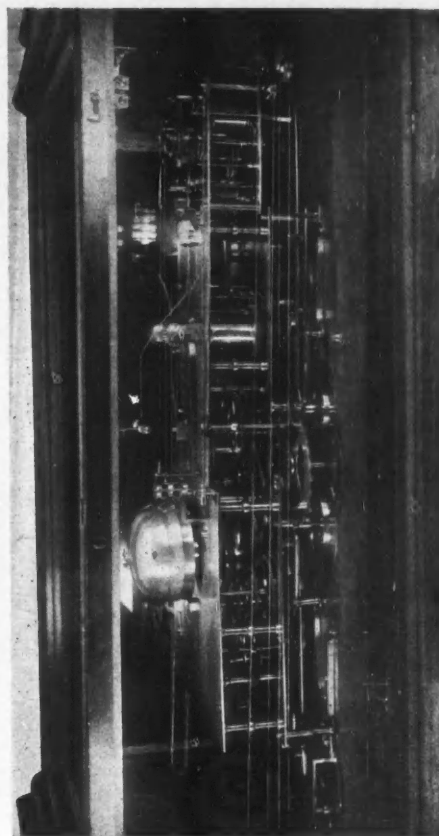
Nothing is now heard about the Microcosm for a long time; for throughout the nineteenth century, no record of its whereabouts has so far come to light. Then in 1938 an English collector, Mr. Courtenay A. Ilbert, visiting Paris, alighted upon, not the Microcosm, but the astronomical clock belonging to it, in a rough frame shorn of its elaborate case, which, together with the moving picture scenes and the organ, had disappeared. Tradition has it that they were destroyed during the French Revolution.

The clock is now in Mr. Ilbert's home in England—it functions perfectly; for its owner carried out what seemed the impossible task of dismantling, cleaning, and building up again the entire mechanism.



(Left) 2.—DETAIL SHOWING THE TWO DIALS OF THE CLOCK

The centre of the upper dial is according to the ancient belief of the sun, moon and stars revolving round the earth. The lower dial shows the later-accepted system of the planets and the earth revolving round the sun and the moon round the earth



(Right) 3.—DETAIL SHOWING SIDE VIEW OF MOVEMENT OF CLOCK WITH ITS MANY WHEELS AND PINIONS

## A NIGHT IN A FOREST WATCH-TOWER

By PETER HARRIS

IT is flat, the Breckland country, and I have an uninterrupted view across the young pine forest which stretches away on every side as far as the binoculars in my hand will take me. The monotony is broken only by an occasional coppice, which matured long before the Forestry Commission was thought of, and, in the far distance, are the spires of Ely Cathedral.

My vantage point is a 6-ft. cube wooden box 45 ft. above ground; it rests on four "legs," in the manner of an infant's high chair. One gets up and down by means of two ladders, and for the first half-dozen times one does it gingerly, breathing deeply on closing the trapdoor behind one, or reaching the ground, according to the direction taken. In a high wind the tower sways quite appreciably—but then, so does the Woolworth skyscraper in New York. The trappings and accessories are not elaborate: a small wooden table, a high stool, a telephone, the binoculars, a report book, and a coverless copy of an Edgar Wallace. There is also a disc, divided in the manner of a protractor into sections, and governed by a pointer like a compass needle. This is to gauge the direction of smoke when reporting fire to the Forestry Commission district office. With such companions I must spend 10 hours—the last four of them in pitch darkness.

It is early spring that marks the greatest fire danger period in the forest; the previous year's bracken has not been succeeded by green, fire-resisting shoots, and straggles untidily beneath the conifers, almost inviting one to put a match to it. A cigarette end fanned by the breeze, or a fragment of glass by which the sun's rays are focused—these are enough to start the fire which may destroy many hundreds of the 50,000 acres of Scotch and Corsican pine which comprise Thetford Chase

forest. Fire is a slovenly worker; disdaining the trunks, it sweeps through the needles, leaving the trees standing, like so many blackened scarecrows.

I see, through one of the cabin's 48 window panes, a puff of smoke a couple of miles away, but a moment's anxious study through the binoculars tells me that it is a train passing along the line which runs through the forest. Two men on bicycles will be taking care of it to-day, as on every fine day throughout the summer. Sparks from one engine sometimes start as many as six small fires beside the line; it is their job to ensure that they do not spread into the plantations.

Time passes slowly in the watch-tower—or seems to—and that is why the forestry worker detests the job. He is accustomed to working with his hands in the morning and afternoon in the forest, and in his garden and home in the evening. Hell, he believes, will stop all that, and leave him no manual occupation. Just fire-watching.

Dusk begins to fall. The lighted downstairs

### FIELDMOUSE

*L*YNX eyes in a mask of velvet!  
This atom of pulsating fur  
Lies in the hollow of my hand.  
Put it again upon the earth  
And it will shade into the yellow  
Of the corn stalks, will spin like a jenny  
Up the ochred canes of the wheat.  
Here, in my hand, it is a frightened stranger;  
There, it will push its febrile nose  
Into the runnels of the straw  
And stare at me from its jetty beads,  
Breathing, tense with life,  
Unafraid.

JAMES TURNER.

window of High Lodge, standing in isolation a quarter of a mile away, makes a harsh jag in the otherwise indefinite landscape of late evening. Then a curtain blots the light out at a sweep, and the old flintstone house falls back into harmony.

Indescribably, the character of the countryside seems to change with the failing light. Or has it no character in its own right? Does it simply adopt obligingly whatever we each choose to read into it? Who is to say that we are not all right and all wrong? The nightjar which has just settled on the roof is wise enough to take it all for granted, and sings—if, indeed, its grating croak may be so dignified. After a few minutes of it I find myself counting the seconds in between each note. It is now pitch-dark. Sometimes 'planes fly above. In daylight they hedge-hop, but not, I hope, at night, for the tower is in utter darkness. To light a cigarette I must crouch under the table. But in such circumstances a match seems all too bright.

A slight breeze rustles the pines below, but I cannot see them, and, although I know the conifers smell sweeter at night when the air is moister, I cannot smell them. Immunity comes with custom. Something of the incongruity of my position, shut up in a silly little box between earth and sky, comes home to me.

At last I see by the chink of torchlight which I allow momentarily to shine through my fingers that it is nearly three. "Nothing to report," I scrawl carelessly in the book. Then, pulling up the trapdoor, I grasp the ledges on the sides of the cabin, and feel cautiously with my right foot for the top rung of the ladder.

It is a perfectly clear night, and, indeed, approaching dawn may bring a lovely day. But I know I shall sleep until it is well on its way.

# A BIRD OF THE HIGH HILLS

Written and Illustrated by GUY B. FARRAR

**I**N the early spring our moors and fells present rather a desolate appearance, being often enveloped in heavy mists, their covering of heather and bracken half hidden beneath melting snow; but it is to this inhospitable nesting ground that the ring-ouzel, the blackbird of the hills, returns every March to prepare for yet another breeding season.

Unlike most migrants, the ouzel appears to make a non-stop journey to its breeding haunts, the first reports of its arrival coming from the high hills—its summer home. It is widely distributed on ground above the thousand-foot contour but can hardly be called common, at any rate, in the north of England. Each pair seem to appropriate a nesting area of considerable extent; I have rarely found two nests within a radius of half a mile.

The nesting site may be in a loose stone wall, under a shelving bank, in long heather, or hidden beneath a clump of bracken; the nest itself, rather like that of a blackbird, being constructed of dead heather stems, bracken, dead grass or moss, with an inner lining of mud. The four eggs, laid in April or May, are of the blackbird type, a green-blue ground freckled with reddish markings.

The photographs illustrating this article were taken on the Pennines in mid-May, the nest being on a steep hillside, a tangled mass of dead bracken warm brown in the spring sunshine. The fronds of a new season's growth were just beginning to arise from the wreckage of autumn frosts; soon the hillside would again be a waving green carpet of waist-high bracken.

Neither bird was at the nest as we approached; the four lusty youngsters waited patiently for dinner-time to arrive. They were almost fully fledged and seemed a very tight fit for the neatly constructed nest of dead heather placed on the ground beneath a sheltering tangle of bracken. The ring-ouzel has been accused of building an untidy nest, but, in my experience, this occurs only when the foundation is made of tough mountain grass difficult to bend; in such cases the ends are left sticking out, giving the nest a somewhat tousled appearance.



A MOORLAND HAUNT OF THE RING-OUZEL IN THE PENNINES

After erecting the hide, I retired to a small stone hut, used for shooting lunches, to await events. I had not long to wait. About ten minutes later the hen bird flew over the crest of the hill and alighted 20 yds. from the hide. She eyed this strange new erection with some disfavour, but soon decided that she must feed the family, so advanced towards the nest in a series of short fluttering hops from one clump of bracken to another. When the meal was over and she had gone in search of more food, I entered the hide for a three-hour sitting.

During those three hours the chicks were fed by both parents at varying intervals, the hen feeding five times to the cock's twice. At one time, a period of 20 minutes elapsed between visits, but this may have been caused by the difficulty of finding worms or grubs, apparently the staple diet of these young ouzels. On each occasion the hen removed the droppings, which

she at once consumed. Her method of approach was always to alight some yards away and then come half hopping, half flying over the dead bracken. The hen bird is much smarter in appearance than some coloured plates depict. Her gorget is nearly as white as her mate's, her plumage a deep chocolate brown, her flank and lower breast feathers being edged with grey. The cock is sooty black with a pure white cravat—a very handsome fellow!

During my luncheon interval in the shooting hut an amusing incident occurred when a starling elected to perch on top of the hide. The hen ouzel, arriving at the nest, saw the intruder and at once burst into the most violent passion, chattering and screaming out imprecations in true virago fashion. The poor starling, taken aback by this flood of Billingsgate, fled, but not before the ouzel had told him her candid opinion of his past history and future prospects.



THE YOUNG IN THE NEST, BUILT IN A CLUMP OF BRACKEN



THE COCK'S HEAD DISAPPEARS DOWN THE THROAT OF ONE OF THE CHICKS





THE HEN BIRD—VERY SMART IN APPEARANCE

Besides their angry chattering—shriller and harsher than that of a blackbird—the ouzel's call is a soft piping note uttered three times in succession. This call, and various henlike clucks, generally announced the arrival of food, causing the young birds to raise their heads on long skinny necks in eager anticipation.

The starling was not the only unexpected intruder, for an old cock grouse skimming over the crest of the hill nearly collided with the hide. I heard the tearing rush of air through his pinions as he swerved aside passing like a mahogany coloured shell.



THE SOOTY-BLACK COCK—A VERY HANDSOME FELLOW

Although the ring-ouzel is so like our garden blackbird in movements and habits, the young bear much more resemblance to young thrushes, their general colouring being grey and olive with a very thrush-like caste of countenance.

Birds that nest in the hills seem to absorb something of the wildness of their surroundings and the ring-ouzel is, perhaps, the most typical of all moorland birds. Watch him as he sings his spring love song from some grey lichen-covered boulder, a song as wild and as free as the fells themselves; or when he flies

with reckless energy along the face of some rock-strewn clough or over the rolling heath clad moorland. His angry tac-tac-tac greets the trespasser at his nesting area, and his fearlessness and dashing courage make him respected among his moorland neighbours.

As a spring migrant he escapes publicity by shunning the lowland valleys and journeying direct to his nesting sites, but to those who visit the fells in summer this little black and white bird seems, indeed, the very spirit of the mountains, his lonely summer home.

## GOLFING VIEWS By BERNARD DARWIN

THE discussion about the view of Durham (which to me stands for the pleasant, long-drawn-out expectancy of a journey by day to St. Andrews) has set me ruminating on golfing views. It is one of golf's oldest jokes that only the man who is several holes up draws his partner's attention to the view and that his remarks are, as a rule, coldly received. I am afraid we do not always look at the scenery from the links quite as often as we might, and it is very ungrateful of us, for in this respect golf can give points to any other game. It would not be true to say that the view of every cricket ground is the same; Worcester and Canterbury differ from Bramall Lane; but golf has a variety and beauty of prospect which the other games cannot boast, and to go over them in the mind's eye makes an agreeable and sentimental retrospect.

The best views are by no means always from the best courses, and for this there is at least one good reason. A noble prospect often implies the crest of a rise and a stiff climb to reach it, and there is no hole quite so tiresome as that which consists of a long slog up a hill, a hole that the architect must make in order to get to the top, however much he may loathe it. I mentioned one such view from the mountain-top the other day when I wrote something of Royston, and Royston though a beloved is not strictly a great course. Another which comes to mind I have only seen once, but it remains vividly in my memory, namely that at Stinchcombe Hill in Gloucestershire. As I recall it, one plays along a rocky peninsula, and the epithet is no exaggerated one, since in some places the holes had, I believe, to be bored out of the rock. This peninsula seems to jut out into space and far below is the gorgeous stretch of the Vale of Berkeley. There is another Gloucestershire course too with the same wonderful extent of view, at Cheltenham. I clambered there one day with a kind friend in a high wind, to a point which he declared to be the highest in the Cotswolds, and I saw no reason whatever to disbelieve his statement even if I

had had breath enough to dispute it. Tewkesbury, Gloucester, the Severn—what did I not see? It was as vast a view as that of the "coloured counties" from Bredon Hill, where there is no golf course, but some pleasant turf which tempted me.

For steepness of climb and immensity of prospect combined Mont Agel, behind Monte Carlo, doubtless takes some beating, and the climbing is done by a funicular railway. But let me come to that which I like best of all—I have not the least doubt about it. "Place me on Sunium's marbled steep" exclaimed Lord Byron, but I am content with something nearer home; place me on Gullane Hill. Here is the best of golf, and I can never deny that it is an added attraction, but leaving it to one side, the noble expanse of green and the loneliness—yes, loneliness, despite three courses—and the sea and the gaunt pattern of the Forth Bridge in the distance and the crying of the gulls make up an unequalled and unforgettable vision. I am in the middle of reading *The Pavilion on the Links* again, which no doubt accentuates my yearning. Never again do I want to play that hole up the hill, but I do desperately want once more to see that view from the top of it.

So much for the mountains, and now down to the flatter country on which as a rule is the better golf. It is a regrettable fact that Nature in disposing of her sandhills has not been very kind in the matter of views; the hills too often blot out the sea. It is rare to find a first-class seaside course where, as at Porthcawl which is one of the exceptions, one can watch the creamy waves without interruption. All the more precious, therefore, become those occasional glimpses between the sandhills or from a high tee on the top of them. No one has ever gone so far as to call Hoylake beautiful, and I am not prepared to assert that the view across the water to Hilbre Island is worthy of that name. Perhaps it is only relatively beautiful—I cannot say; I only know that I am fond of it.

At Sandwich, on the other hand, I think the view of Pegwell Bay with the white cliffs

beyond and the sea glittering in the sun is positively beautiful. It strikes one "all of a heap" as after wandering amid tall and secret hills one comes suddenly upon it by the broad strath of turf leading to the seventh hole. Deal is not quite so kind, and to see the water and the ships at their best one must ascend to the first floor of the club-house and flatten the nose against its magnificent plate-glass window. At St. Andrews the best sea view comes at the beginning, where the bay comes curving in, but there is a view of the Eden, a little secret view, from the short hole at the end of the New Course, which runs it hard in my affections.

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Of such secret sea-views I know none more attractive than at Archerfield. That at North Berwick has more of width and splendour, and the Bass shining white in the sun must appeal even to one who is several holes down and has just been laid yet another stymie. Nevertheless give me Archerfield, where for a while one is wholly curtained by woods, until at the far end comes the narrow but exquisite view of the sea and its islets. One seems to have it all to oneself, just as one is apt to have that most engaging of little links.

Newcastle in County Down must never be forgotten, with the waves on one side and Slieve Donard on the other "sweeping down to the sea"; and then there is Portmarnock and the hole, the fourteenth unless my mind is going, that is called Ireland's Eye. It is one of the very best of holes, and I can still feel tingling in my finger-tips a certain iron shot I once played up to that green so defiant and so girt about with trouble. And when one has reached it there is the islet of Ireland's Eye in the distance, on which, an added charm, one of the most interesting of murders was committed. *A propos* of murders I had forgotten Arran, where there was one not to be despised, and I had likewise forgotten the view of Arran from Prestwick. The Ayrshire views can hold up their heads in any company.

Scotland seems to be much richer in sea-views than is England. I can think of few

English ones comparable to Archerfield Wood. Formby has, it is true, plenty of fir trees on its sand-hills, but I think I liked the hills barer, as they were when I first knew them. Woods suggest to me rather the many courses, both pretty and good, round London. I have always loved a certain avenue down which I used to drive or attempt to drive at Cassiobury Park, and I have an old affection too for the charming glades of New Zealand which is Byfleet. I know no background to a green of which I am fonder than that at the fifth hole at Woking. The green seems to be set in a bower. So also I can think of no nobler single

tree than the big yew which keeps watch and ward, a solitary sentinel, behind the ninth green on the new course at Addington. There are lovely birches on so many Surrey courses that I cannot choose one line of them above the rest, but I know which line of fir trees I love best. For that I must go to Suffolk, for it is the double row of firs which bisect the course at Worlington. For majesty and vastness there are not many golfing views better than Walton Heath on a fine day. I think fierce old Cobbett said it was as vile a spot as he had ever seen in his life, but he took altogether too agricultural a view and I don't think that even the green

fairways winding among the pink heather would have mollified him.

No doubt I have left out innumerable views which my readers will think ought to have been included, but the truth is that I have "roamed in a crowded mist" of courses and remembered happily but at random. Perhaps I ought to add one view which comparatively few golfers know. For about a year and a half my only golf was played on a course within sight of Olympus, with its triple peak rising majestic out of the Thessalian plain. It was infinitely impressive, and heavens! how I grew to hate it. One can have too much even of a good thing.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### ENEMIES OF THE DOMESTIC BEE

SIR,—Since the publication of my article on the bee's enemies (August 4) I have devoted a little time to the study of the bee-catching activities of the wasp in Hampshire, comparing its technique with that of the hornet, whose methods, already described by me, I had better opportunity of observing in France. Among the half-dozen varieties of wasps in the British Isles there are two which are quite abundant—*Vespa vulgaris*, the common

out hesitation. The wasp, by comparison, is a mere bungler. It cuts off the abdomen, but may take five minutes to do so. It sometimes flies off with the abdomen, sometimes with the thorax. Only once did I see a wasp fly to a near-by branch with an awkward parcel, consisting of a thorax, head and wings. It settled and started re-arranging its parcel. I thought it was going to amputate the head and wings, but it changed its mind, and, getting a better grip, flew away with its rations.

We are told by naturalists that hornets are of the same species as wasps. They are undoubtedly much



A VISION OF THE APOCALYPSE

See letter: The Angers Tapestries

wasp, and *Vespa germanica*. I found that the wasp I watched working on our beehives was the ordinary female common wasp, which, apparently, like the hornet, feeds its young grubs with joints from the domestic bee.

The wasp is extremely cunning. Lubbock found that it is more intelligent than the bee. Not having the size and power of the hornet, this insect substitutes guile for strength. I have rarely seen wasps capture bees on the alighting board, although they will at times run in and out of the hive. It is usually in the grass short of the hive that the aggressor closes with its prey. It will sometimes elbow a bee off the alighting board, or take any mean advantage of a bee heavily weighed down with nectar or of a worn-out bee discarded and thrust forth from the hive by unsympathetic companions.

The most wonderful arena for witnessing these combats I found when visiting a vicarage, where bees had been working beneath a floor for some 25 years. Wasps were very active on the pavement below the bee exit, situated in the wall 12 ft. above. Overladen bees dropping short were making crash landings on the pavement, where they were taken at a disadvantage by the wasps hovering there for the purpose.

The hornet when it has taken its bee always flies to a neighbouring tree, and removes head, legs, wings and abdomen, operating quickly and with-

better equipped for hunting bees than wasps, and one might have expected them to supersede the lesser insect in the struggle for survival of the fittest; only climatic reasons may have something to do with their comparative rareness.—C. N. BUZZARD, *The Hill Meadow, Baughurst, Hampshire*.

### MOTH VICTIM

SIR,—I saw an interesting battle between a wasp and a moth in which, when my attention was directed to it, the insects appeared to have their legs wrapped round each other's bodies and were wrestling with considerable wing flapping. The moth was approximately half as big again as the wasp. The latter had brought his tail stinger into action several times, and the moth's struggles slowly ceased.

The wasp appeared to be working vigorously with his jaws and the moth's wings fell off one by one. The wasp then shifted his grip and bit the moth in halves at the junction of the body and thorax. He removed the moth's head and trimmed off a couple of legs. He then decided that the thorax of the moth was light enough to carry off.

He had a couple of experimental hops before he had the centre of gravity in the right position, and then took off. This was quite an effort, but he flew steadily away, only a couple of feet above the ground.

I would be interested to know why the wasp chose to carry off the

thorax of the moth, and not the more meaty rear portion.—P. G. HEFFERNAN, *Royal Australian Air Force*.

### THE ANGERS TAPESTRIES

From Sir Herbert Baker.

SIR,—As we have now occupied Angers, your readers may be interested in this extract from a letter which Rudyard Kipling wrote to me in April, 1925:

"At Angers, in the Old Chateau Museum, there is now—discovered since the war—a collection of the most glorious tapestries from the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries, that ever I have seen. Notably in one room is a blue hanging—Angels beside the Instruments of the Passion, in fields and bordures of flowers—which is beyond any words. All that B. J. (Burne Jones) tried to get is there—quite simply and sincerely, with a loveliness that can't be equalled. You must arrange to look at it. . . . How the deuce did those men of the past know it all from the first."

I went soon after and greatly enjoyed the fascinating display on the crowded stone walls, where but half of them were hung at a time.—HERBERT BAKER, *Owletts, Cobham, Kent*.

[The set of Apocalypse tapestries at Angers—the only set of 14th-century French Gothic tapestries in existence—was made in Paris in 1377 to the order of Louis I, Duke of Anjou, for his castle at Angers. The designs were by Hennequin of Bruges, a painter at the Court of his brother Charles V, who adapted them from an illuminated MS. now in the public library at Cambrai. The tapestries were made by Nicolas Bataille, a noted weaver of the period. The set contained 90 scenes in seven pieces, of which 70 are intact, and was arranged in two tiers with alternate backgrounds of rose-red and blue, with a large figure, standing or seated in a chapel on the left of each piece. The design of these is monumental, and is throughout of outstanding strength and vigour and of surprising vividness of colour. After hanging in the cathedral from 1500, the tapestries were neglected and degraded to base purposes, till in 1848 they were sold at auction to the Bishop of Angers for 300 frs. In the task of restoration innumerable fragments had to be re-assembled and stitched together. After Rudyard Kipling saw those in the Museum others were hung in the Cathedral—one of the greatest treasures of Gothic art existing. A selection was exhibited at the French Exhibition at Burlington House.—ED.]

### FIRST APPLES

SIR,—The Editorial note *The First Apples*, in your issue of July 28, reminds me of a very early apple of which one tree existed in an orchard in Somerset 25 years ago. It ripened well before the Quarrenden tree to which we transferred our attention when its fruit was gone. We knew it as the Rathripe, and it was a very soft apple which justified Edward Bunyard's advice that it should be eaten straight from the tree. On

account of its name it must have been a very old apple.

I visited the orchard again two years ago, but the tree had gone and there was no memory of it. I should be interested if any of your readers know the history of this apple, and whether any other trees exist.—E. A. CORP, *Moor End Farm, Boxmoor, Hertfordshire*.

### INSECT PESTS

SIR,—Can you or a reader tell me how to exterminate earwigs? My life is made hideous by them. They come out at night in my bedroom in dozens, and make life rather exhausting.

A book of useful hints advised pennyroyal, but it has no effect.—EFFIE GORE, *Peacock Hall, Little Cornard, Sudbury, Suffolk*.

SIR,—I wonder if any of your readers can recommend means of dealing with an infestation of silver-fish? These are present in large numbers in my cupboards, pantries and larders and around scullery sinks. Being of nocturnal habit, they are difficult to deal with, for they disappear in a twinkling on the showing of even a faint light.

Are they harmful to food or in any other way, and where should one look for their lairs or breeding places? —CHAS. H. BROTHERTON, *Bradley House, Prestbury, Cheshire*.

### RIVER MONSTERS OF IRAQ

SIR,—I was much interested in Major Jarvis's notes, in a recent issue, on sharks in the Karun river of Iran.

There was a general belief among the troops of the Mesopotamian Force that sharks came up the Tigris, but I never came across anyone who had seen one. I remember the scare on one occasion when a party of the Herts Yeomanry were bathing in a backwater. There was a sudden cry of "Shark!" and all dashed to the shore, only to find that what had caused the rumpus was a tame piglet belonging to the squadron which had plunged in to join its friends in the water.

There were certainly out-size fish in the river, even though there may not have been any sharks.

One evening I was enjoying the hospitality of a gun-boat which was tied up against the bank when there was a violent commotion alongside, ending in a large fish being stranded between the ship and the shore. Willing hands soon had it high and dry. It had a piece the size and shape of a leg of mutton bitten out of its back and weighed 70 lb.; so its assailant must have been pretty big. If he sees this perhaps the ex-Chief Constable of Oxfordshire will remember the incident.

It was a common sight in Baghdad in the early morning to see fish being brought into the market on donkeys—one fish to a donkey, its head trailing in the dust on one side and its tail on the other. The Arabs on the Diale, which joins the Tigris just below Baghdad, had a way with these monsters. Their apparatus was a grapple attached by a few feet of rope to a fair-sized billet. They would steal up to a fish basking in the shallows

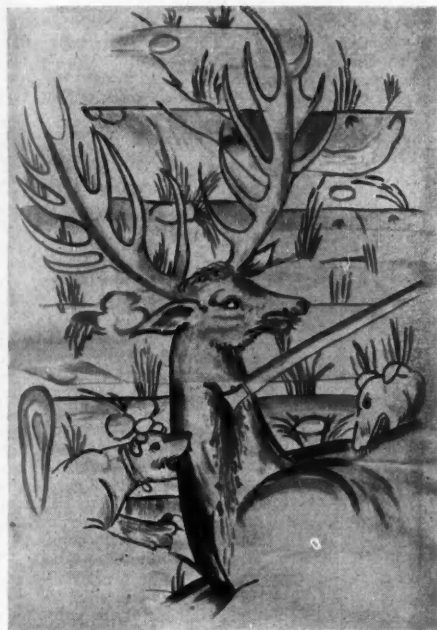




WALL PAINTING OF A STAG HUNT AT NEW HALL

(Below) DETAIL, FROM A DRAWING BY MISS E. MATLEY MOORE

See letter: Treasures at New Hall



could hear it moving about in the bushes for some time, it did not appear again in the next five or six minutes.—JAMES ALDOUS, *Low Wood, Winthorpe, Newark, Nottinghamshire.*

### TREASURES AT NEW HALL

SIR,—Your illustrations last week of the Elizabethan mural paintings at Harvington Hall, Worcestershire, may be compared with one recently discovered at New Hall Farm (which, despite its name, is one of the oldest houses in the district), near Church Stretton, Shropshire. When the owner took down the Jacobean panelling in one of the bedrooms, the painting, which must therefore be of earlier date, was found underneath. It represents a stag-hunt. The design is carried out boldly but effectively in black on the white-wash background. The tongues of the animals and the blood pouring from the wounded stag are picked out in red. The huntsman wears Renaissance classical armour, and in the background are a castle and a brook. The work was painted over the beams, and, though worn in places, the design can be followed. The painting occupies a space of about 6 ft. by 5 ft. This interesting and unusual painting is now protected by a large sheet of glass.—LILLIAN HAYWARD, *Shropshire.*

[Miss E. Matley Moore, who has made a detailed study of mural paintings in the West of England, writes: "By courtesy of the owner and tenant of New Hall I was able lately to make

beyond. Among the patterns of the floor tiles the ace of hearts and symbols suggesting clubs and spades of various values are somewhat incongruously introduced. But, as with so many of these needlework pictures, much of its attraction lies precisely in the wholeness and entirety of the incongruousness!—CURTIS CROWE.

### A CRIMEAN WAR-MEMORIAL VILLAGE

SIR,—I enclose a photograph of a gaunt ruined building, known as Howard Place, in Love Lane, Pinner. It has quite an interesting history.

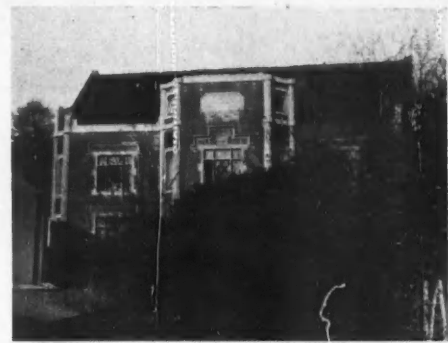
At the time of the Crimean War, patriotic enthusiasm ran high, and a Miss Howard purchased the land on which the house stands with the intention of erecting houses for the widows and children of officers who fell in the campaign. Three houses were completed (the present structure) and eight others erected but not completed; however, the enthusiasm waned and the officers' dependents were left stranded. The builders dismantled the unfinished buildings, but left the three as a standing record of the shifting sands of patriotic jingoism.

It was Miss Howard's original intention to provide 21 houses (in blocks of 3) for the use of the above-mentioned widows who were to live in them rent and tax free and they were also to receive £50 a year clear. The widows of naval men were to have priority, then those of military men, and finally those of clergymen.

Subsequently, on the death of Miss Howard, the property fell into Chancery and heavy costs ate up the bequest.—P. H. LOVELL, *Pinner, Middlesex.*

### A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

SIR,—I think the following original "cure" for rheumatism might interest your readers.



HOWARD PLACE—A PINNER RELIC

See letter: A Crimean War-memorial Village

It is contained in a note from Princess Mathilda, daughter of the ex-King of Westphalia, to Lady Arthur Brooke Faulkner, written probably about 1835, and is as follows:

You must take 52 glassfuls of hot water in five consecutive hours.

I regret that I have no photograph of the original manuscript, but it is written in fine copper-plate and the ink has faded.

I wonder if any of your readers have ever tried this singular remedy.—C. R. WHITTICK, *Orchard Hill, Kingston, Taunton, Somerset.*

### BIRDS IN NORTH IRELAND

SIR,—I have been stationed in County Antrim for some little while and have, from the middle of April, heard the strange, monotonous "erck, erck, erck" of the corncrake many times—during the day-time uttered spasmodically but at night almost incessantly. One night I listened to it, uttered continuously, for well over an hour, at the end of which time I had grown very weary of it.

It seems to me that the abundance of corncrakes in Northern Ireland is rather remarkable, as,

and throw the grapnel. If hooked the fish would dash off down-stream towing the log behind it, and its eventual capture was easy.—W. DE S. CAYLEY (Major-General, retired), *Fulford Lodge, Crowthorne, Berkshire.*

### HEDGEHOG'S TAMENESS

SIR,—Shortly before 11 p.m. when it was still light I found my Alsatian dog standing about 4 yds. from his supper bowl in the back garden, very self-consciously looking the other way. The cat was sitting on a coal-hop, looking rather disgusted. A hedgehog was unconcernedly eating the Alsatian's meal.

I went over to the hedgehog and stroked it several times down the edge of its fur, where the prickles end. It did not roll up, but started when I touched it and pressed its head firmly into the piece of meat that it was eating. I then lay down on the tiles, with my head 3 ft., not more, from the animal, and kept still. In about a minute it began wrinkling and twitching its nose. Then it raised its head and looked at me and, without pause, it set to at its piece of meat, chewing it all over very quickly and rather noisily, round and round, and eating bits off it. This it did for about 10 minutes, by which time the meat was nearly finished.

I then tried a few quiet moves of my hands and feet; it went on eating. I coughed slightly; without effect. I then did a much louder cough. The hedgehog stopped eating, looked me straight in the eyes, turned round and trotted off slowly and deliberately into a clump of bushes four or five yards away. Though I

a drawing of this wall painting. You may like to see this detail of it because, as is so often the case, the photograph over-emphasises the difference in texture between the painting on the plaster and that on the beams. I know of no other hunting scene of this date in Shropshire except one at Whitton Court which is of a very different type. May I point out that New Hall is private property, not a show place, and visits of others than serious students are naturally not welcome to busy people."

This painting is probably of about the same date as the Harvington paintings (1578). It aptly illustrates the comparison made in the article between their exceptionally fine quality and the relatively crude delineations in houses of less importance, of which the New Hall painting is a good but typical example.—ED.]

### AT HARVINGTON

SIR,—You may care to add to the illustrations of Harvington Hall published recently this photograph of an unusual and delightful panel of *petit-point* needlework also to be seen there. I believe it has no connection with the Hall, but it does illustrate how the tradition of interior decoration, exemplified in the Elizabethan mural paintings, was, in a way, carried on through needlework into the eighteenth century. The panel (29 ins. by 23½ ins.) represents the reception by Solomon, sitting on his Lion Throne, of the Queen of Sheba, whose attendants bring gifts. The charm of the picture is largely due to the elements of the Queen Anne period introduced—the baroque throne drapery, the house on the right and the formal garden



SOLOMON RECEIVES THE QUEEN OF SHEBA

See letter: At Harvington

though I have travelled over quite a large part of certain counties in Southern England, I never once had the good fortune to meet them there. What accounts for the scarcity of these birds in England (I understand they are quite numerous in Scotland) as compared with their relative abundance in Ireland? I have always been under the impression that modern



#### SAND-TRAY AND SINGERS' DESK

See letter: *The Church as Educator*

agricultural methods were responsible for the reduction in numbers of the corncrake in England, but the same methods are, as far as I can ascertain, used in this country.

I noticed this spring that certain summer migrants take considerably longer to reach Northern Ireland than they do to reach, say, Southern England. While the willow-wren, chiffchaff, sedge-warbler and swallow arrived here at approximately the same times, the house martin failed to reach here, to my knowledge, till May 3, and the cuckoo till May 7. This phenomenon would perhaps be more understandable if it was the case with all summer visitors.

Before I close I would like to say that, despite what one reads in the newspapers to the effect that our small birds are becoming scarce, I have, myself, certainly not noticed it, in either England or Ireland.—J. EATON, *County Antrim, Northern Ireland.*

#### CARVINGS AT RIEVAULX

SIR,—The museum at Rievaulx Abbey, Yorkshire, contains many interesting pieces of stone and metal recovered from the ruins. This stone moulding shows a man and a woman apparently flying through the air, and a winged demon looking at himself in a mirror. The emotional intensity conveyed by this simple work is remarkable. Another fragment of stone in this museum depicts a horse bringing sacks of corn to a windmill.—EDWARD RICHARDSON, *W. Bridgford, Nottinghamshire.*

#### THE CHURCH AS EDUCATOR

SIR,—Here is a mute witness to the Church as educator—an 18th-century sand-tray preserved at Dennington Church, Suffolk. Simple in construc-



#### THE DEMON WITH A MIRROR AND THE FLYING PAIR

See letter: *Carvings at Rievaulx*

tion and hand-smooth, it is complete with smoothing trowels, also of wood. Many must have been the fingers that traced a hesitating way along its shallow sand. Behind stands a singers' desk, with holes for the rush-light holders. There is an evident connection between the two things, for they remain companions, and the one led naturally to the other. They are now by the Bardolph Tomb, and are one with the box-pews that provide part of the seating accommodation.—ALLAN JOHNSON, *Beauchamp Cottage, 21, Crown Dale, S.E.19.*

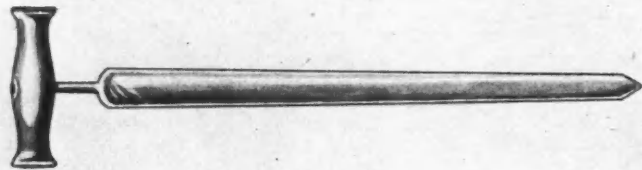
#### A LOSS TO MARLBOROUGH

SIR,—Not long ago you published a photograph of part of Marlborough High Street. I enclose a print of a house that formerly stood in the street; it was pulled down about 1885.

It would be difficult to find a more perfect type of architecture for a country town. It would seem to have been built in the latter part of the sixteenth century.—CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, *Marlborough, Wiltshire.*

#### TO TEST A SACK OF GRAIN

SIR,—I was very much interested in the letter which appeared in a



#### A 2-FT. LONG TRIER

See letter: *To Test a Sack of Grain*

recent issue, entitled *To Test a Sack of Corn*, and in the photograph of a miller's testing stick.

I have never seen a three-section specimen, such as the one shown in the photograph, but your readers may be interested to know that similar instruments are in general use to-day and are commonly called triers. I enclose a sketch of one.

The blade is about 2 ft. long, tapers slightly, and is pointed at the end.

It is secured to a wooden "grip" handle by a short steel or iron rod which is spliced or welded into the blade. The blade itself is concave, and in section is about 1 in. wide by about 1/2 in. deep.

It is used for drawing samples of grain, flour, or similar articles from sacks, without opening them.

The trier is thrust into the



#### BEAUTY WHICH HAS VANISHED FROM THE HIGH STREET OF MARLBOROUGH

See letter: *A Loss to Marlborough*

sack (the pointed end making penetration easy), driven up to the top of the blade and withdrawn. Very little damage is done to the sack as the fabric quickly knits together again with handling.

In seaports on docks and in warehouses, this method of sampling bag cargoes is generally used, it being customary, I believe, to sample in this manner about 5 per cent. of a lot.

These triers were still being sold by reputable millwrights and mill-furnishers up to the outbreak of war.—JOHN P. BROWN (Major), *North View, Riverbrook Road, Heswall, Cheshire.*

approach the nest. It did not actually perch on my fingers, but made use of a twig—which gave it rather an awkward stance—and fed the young with its head and neck pressing on my fingers. Both the parent birds repeated this procedure several times.

I left the nest, and returned after having caught a small beetle which I killed and stuck to one of my fingers. With my hand at the nest I awaited the birds' return, and when the first comer perched on the above-mentioned twig, his (I took him to be the cock) first action was to cock his head on one side, pick up the beetle from my finger to add to his already full beak, and serve it in "through the hatch." With my other hand I managed to take a photograph—a bad one, as I was obscuring most of the light—of this incident.

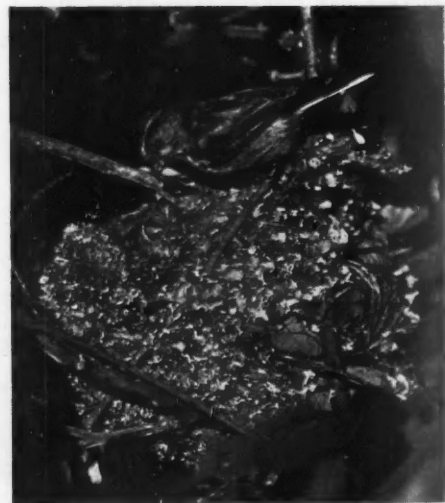
At the time I was wearing an old deer-stalker hat which had a large bright-coloured salmon fly stuck in its peak. On one occasion when I had my hand at the nest, one of the birds, after feeding the young, perched about 2 ft. from my head, and then flew to a twig which was touching my hat, and I felt a slight nibble at the fly. I then thought it time to scare him off, in case of accidents!

I found that the birds were much less sensitive to slow movements on my part than I should have thought. They were not used to people, as the nest was deep in a wood on private property. On the other hand they were sensitive to noise, and on several

#### FEARLESSNESS AT THE NEST

SIR,—The following example of what is possibly unusual confidence displayed by birds when feeding their young at the nest may be of interest.

Recently I was shown the nest of a pair of long-tailed tits in which the young had hatched out. I decided to attempt some photography, and at my first visit to the nest the birds continued to feed their young, paying no attention to my presence a few feet away from them. A few minutes after the camera had been set up with no attempt at concealment, the birds returned to their feeding, and I was able to stand alongside the camera and obtain what pictures I required. The birds did not seem at all anxious, as they did not usually immediately fly away, but would perch in the bush and remain within 3 ft., or less, of my head for several seconds. As the light was poor for photography, I decided to try a few experiments. While the birds were away collecting food, I thrust my arm into the bush and kept my hand so that it was somewhat in the way when they came back to feed the young; I kept my hand just below the opening into the nest. After a very few minutes of hesitation one of the birds flew into the bush, and I was pleased to see it



#### REGARDLESS OF THE CAMERA

See letter: *Fearlessness at the Nest*

occasions they "beat" my shutter.—VICTOR BELFIELD, *Norfolk House, Ship Street, Oxford.*

[The tits, as a clan, are often remarkably fearless, and the long-tailed tit is charmingly confiding, but these birds were certainly an exceptionally tame pair.—ED.]



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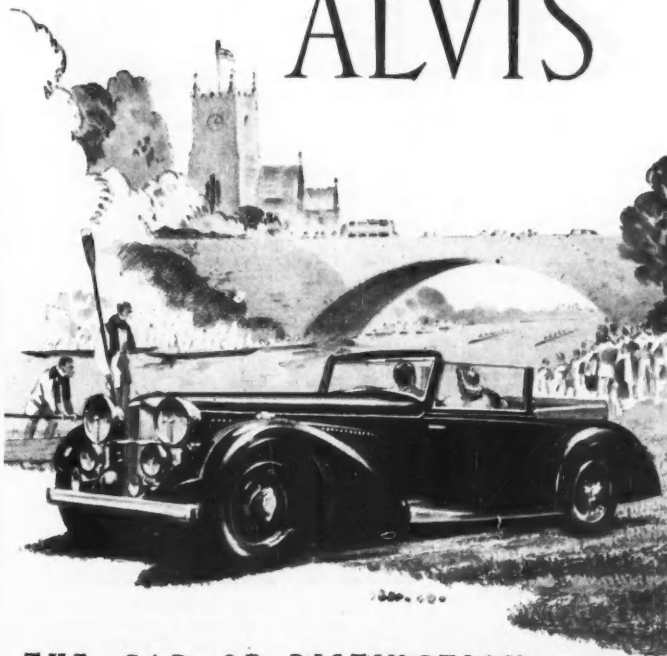
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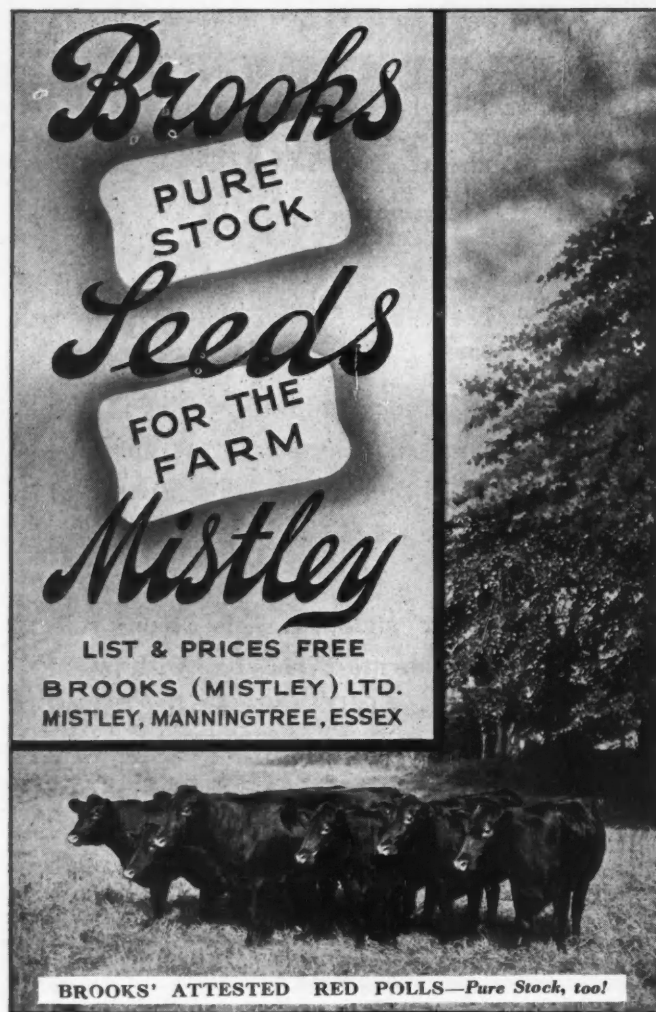
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## FARMING NOTES

# SEED WHEAT PROSPECTS

ONE effect of the increase in the number of combine harvesters—now, I am told, reaching a total of 2,500—is that the farmer who does not possess one will not find much of a trade for seed wheat. The merchants tell me that they are so well supplied with wheat off the combines that early threshed wheat will not command a premium for seed. This must happen, especially in a fine harvest, when the corn coming off the combines is dry and can be stored for three or four weeks without drying. Merchants who value their seed trade are not keen to handle wheat for seed that has to be artificially dried any more than the maltsters like farm-dried barley unless they are sure that the farmer understands the technique and has not destroyed the germination in removing surplus moisture. It should be a different story where a farmer is growing a pure type of wheat. Some make a regular practice of buying some pedigree seed each year and then they have once-grown seed with the recommendation of a well-known seed firm behind it, which they can sell at a premium. Disregarding the combines and their effect, there is not likely to be such a big trade for seed wheat this autumn. The wheat acreage for 1945 will be down possibly by 250,000 acres. It was  $3\frac{1}{4}$  million acres in 1943, and it is 3 million acres this year;  $2\frac{1}{4}$  million acres is about the mark for next year.

I WONDER where our main-crop potatoes will go this winter? I mean the surplus that is not needed for ordinary civilian consumption. Last season we had many thousands of Americans with us and they consumed a big tonnage. Shall we be sending the potatoes over to France, a reverse to the peace-time traffic? I know that some early potatoes have been shipped straight off the farms in the South-West to Normandy, and probably this trade will go on. I do not imagine that France has a big enough crop to sustain fighting armies as well as her own people.

THE British Friesian Society sees the red light. Pedigree breeders are warned in the current issue of the Society's *Journal* that the cross-bred black and white bull which passes in commercial markets as a Friesian is a menace to the breed and to the nation if we want decently bred stock. Those who breed, sell and use the black and white bull are not, of course, members of the Friesian Society, but members can do something to meet the demand for dairy bulls at reasonable prices. If, instead of, in some cases, seeking the impossible, namely first-class prices for second-class bulls, Friesian breeders were content with fair prices for their ordinary bulls with pedigree and milk records behind them, they would help many commercial farmers who are not very enlightened about breeding policy to keep a straight path and in course of time build up useful herds of real Friesian type. What the Society would like is a rule that Government licences should be refused to cross-bred black and white bulls lacking true and long Friesian dairy ancestry. There are to be changes in the bull-licensing rules which will distinguish the truly dairy-bred bull from the nondescript which has nothing but appearance to recommend him. This will go some way to overcoming the trouble. But for some time yet there will, I am afraid, be a few farmers who are ready to put any bull, provided he is a stock-getter, with their dairy cows. The war agricultural committees are busy trying to spread the gospel of pure, or at least consistent breeding. There are still some heretics.

TRUE enough, the combine harvester is a mechanical wonder, but, even so, it cannot digest sacks. Three new combines in my district have been laid up for several days because the maw of the machine had received a sack, and that caused acute "indigestion" in the form of a broken drum. Someone had been careless. It is a lesson on not leaving sacks about that the man should not have to learn a second time. Yet it is a great tribute to the versatility of the so-called agricultural labourer that he can get on so well in charge of a machine full of complicated gadgets that cost several hundred pounds. During the harvest period his skill is worth £10 a week and more. But what would he say if he got this wage in August and then found that he dropped to £3 10s. or £4 a week, the ordinary tractor driver's wage, in September after corn harvest?

MAIN-CROP potatoes are making great growth now. The tops are meeting across the rows, and all my good intentions about spraying have gone. The spray would do little good now. There is altogether too much haulm. If we do get a visitation of blight now it will not matter too much. Our ordinary practice is to spray off the tops in September with sulphuric acid, and this kills any spores that may be there so that they do not fall on to the tubers at lifting time. The expenditure on acid spraying is in my view well repaid. If possible I like to get the main crop lifted while the ground is reasonably dry in September. Spraying in the first or second week of the month and then a start with lifting 10 days later usually sees us through before the ground is too sticky. Then potato-picking becomes a really unpopular job. Anyone who intends to acid-spray potatoes should get in touch with the contractors soon. They get fully booked.

THE Galloway is a useful beef animal for grazing hill ground in the far west of England as well as in the south of Scotland. On Exmoor Earl Fortescue has been using the Galloway as foundation stock with the local North Devon. He has first-cross cows of this breeding which make excellent mothers and have a bigger frame and better body than the pure-bred Galloway. I am not sure whether this cross would do so well on the moor alone without some really good reseeded pastures adjoining on which to run for part of the year. Lord Fortescue is also running Cheviot sheep and Scotch shepherds on this Exmoor country. Another pioneer in crossing the Galloway is Captain Robin Hall who farms on Bodmin Moor in Cornwall. His cross is with the Hereford. The result is polled with a white face, the dominant characteristics of each breed coming out in the progeny. His cattle also have the advantage of reseeded pastures. Indeed he can fatten cattle of this cross up on the Bodmin Moor, which in winter, or indeed through most of the year, is a bleak and wet spot.

CINCINNATUS.



## THE ESTATE MARKET

## THE MARKETING OF FRUIT

FOR many years it has been the practice of Kentish and other fruit-growers to sell the right to gather the crop. Such sales are arranged as soon as the fruit is well "set," that is when the blossoming time is over, and a fairly accurate estimate can be formed of the quantity likely to ripen on each acre. Buyers from Covent Garden and other markets usually arrive early in June, and, if they can, make a private deal with the grower. If not, they prepare to bid at the auction, prepare, that is to say, generally to send to bid on their behalf someone who is not identifiable with the would-be buyers. Sometimes the bidder is a "small" local trader, and, this year at any rate, the magnitude and resolve of his bidding may astonish his neighbours. When the price of the produce has been settled, the buyer takes all risks about the maturing of the crop and to have it gathered and conveyed to his place of sale. He has also, after all that, to get in touch with the retailers, and, meanwhile as fruit is sensitive to many harmful influences, he may have to spend a lot of money on proper storage. Lastly, in existing circumstances, his hands are tied as to what he can get for the fruit.

## POSSIBLE LOSSES

REGARDING some recent auctions it has been said that, unless the controlled price payable by the consumers is very much higher than seems to be at all likely, a loss is inevitable. One suggestion, concerning deals so close to the margin of profit and loss, is that the buyers are comparatively newcomers into the direct market (to wit, "multiple" traders), and that even if the controlled price to the consumer affords no cash profit, in fact, if it involves a loss, no matter. The retail customers want fruit, and the queues that turn up to buy a pound or two (maybe the limit is but half a pound for each customer) will comprise many people who are sure to spend something in other departments; so it pays in the long run. Recent results of orchard auctions have included over £43,000 for the right to pick apples on 300 acres; many sales of similar rights at about £120 an acre; and lower, but still substantial, prices in West Country orchard auctions. There can be no question that the high prices for picking rights are not a permanent feature, and fruit-growers know it.

## A LONG "PRELIMINARY"

THE prevalent postponements of auctions can hardly be said to enlarge the prospective purchasers' opportunities of forming an opinion of the properties. The special difficulties at this period need not be mentioned, and during the postponement it may be that in some instances vendors may vary their reserves, conceivably in some hoped-for contingencies, increase them. One firm of agents, acting for trustees of a large number of South London investments, announces a "preliminary notice of auction next spring."

Autumn auctions of portions of important landed estates are in preparation in East Anglia and on the fringe of the "Dukeries." Lord Cranworth was a party in 1914 to a conveyance recited in the root of title of Letton Hall, near East Dereham, Norfolk. The Hall and 15 acres will be the first of many lots, unless the 957 acres are sold in their entirety. Possession will be given of the farms

and small holdings. Messrs. Bidwell and Sons will offer Letton Hall on September 9 at Norwich.

## COTSWOLDS AND WESSEX

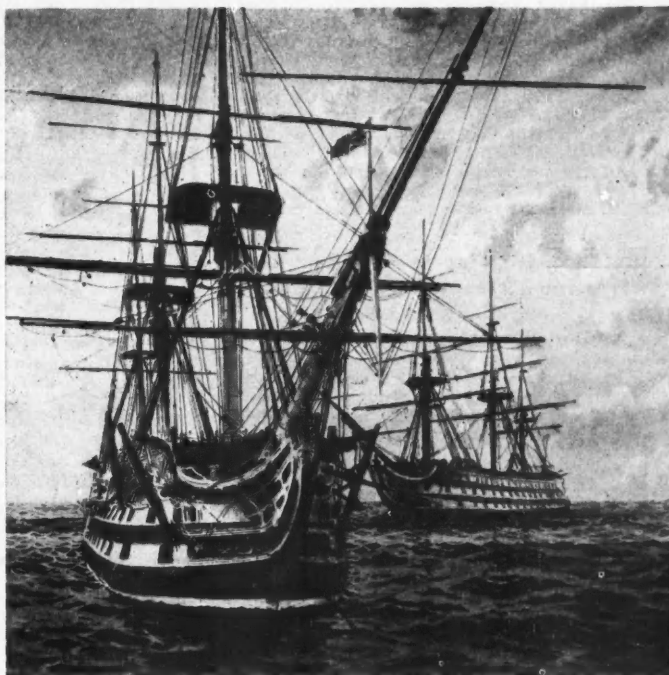
DURING the summer, sales of Cotswold and neighbouring properties have been effected by Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff's Cirencester office for roundly £300,000. One of the properties was Icomb Place, a house dating from the thirteenth century with beautiful gardens that were formed under the direction of the late Mr. Simpson Hayward. Other properties dealt with were Braydon Manor, Minety, Wiltshire; Ewen Manor, near Kemble, Gloucestershire; and Lower Close, Quenington, Gloucestershire, as well as a large number of farms. Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff's Yeovil office, just transferred to larger premises there, reports the sale of Stavordale Priory, a notable old property at Wincanton, Somerset; Blackdown House estate, near Crewkerne, Somerset, for Colonel and Mrs. Harris-St. John; Frith, at Stalbridge, Dorset, for Mr. G. H. B. Arkwright; and Donhead Hall estate, a Wiltshire freehold, as well as a score of farms and small holdings.

Two small farms at Kimble Wicks, near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, have just changed hands, both with possession. One of 35 acres made £4,100, and the other, 25 acres, £3,100. Staffordshire sales include a farm of 172 acres, at Leigh, freehold with possession, for £8,850. Essex farms are keenly sought, two auctions, one at Dunmow and the other at Chelmsford, having yielded a total of close on £30,000. For 200 acres at Battlesbridge, Chelmsford, the final and accepted offer was £4,100; and for large holdings near Dunmow the successful bids included £10,750, for Old House Farm, 297 acres at Takeley.

## 364 DAYS OR A YEAR?

IN more senses than one "time is the essence of the contract," as many have recently learned because of their omission to specify the commencement and duration of the term in an agreement of tenancy. A leading case, decided as long ago as the year 1606, established that "no term shorter than two years can constitute a term of years." The old judgment, in what is known as the Bishop of Bath's Case, was referred to in recent proceedings in the Court of Appeal, relating to the tenancy of small holdings. The letting was from October 1, 1939, to September 29, 1940 (a period of 364 days), and thenceforward for successive periods of 364 days. The Court of Appeal held that the agreement had in view the avoidance of creating a tenancy either for a term of years or from year to year, but, instead, a periodic tenancy of 364 days. It was contended that a period of 364 days followed by continued tenancy for, say, two more periods of 364 days, must amount to a tenancy for a term of years. But the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1923, presupposes a tenancy of which the term or the periodicity is measured in "years." The Court held that "the draughtsman of the agreement had successfully steered clear of any tenancy which would allow the provisions of the Act of 1923 to upset the plaintiffs' power of control over their tenants. No term shorter than two years could constitute a term of years. The tenancy under the agreement was not one from year to year, but from one period to another and that period was 364 days and not a year." ARBITER.

## WOODEN WALLS



WHEN a tree has fallen to the woodman's axe, the combined forces of weather, insects and fungi can soon cause it to rot. If timber is to have a long and useful life, it must be preserved. How to do this is a problem which British chemists and chemical products have done much to solve. Early in the 19th century Britain's need to preserve the great quantities of timber used for her fleets and for the railways then being built at home spurred four English inventors to lay the foundations of the science of wood preservation. Between 1832 and 1838 John Bethell introduced creosoting, now the commonest method: J. J. Margary showed how copper sulphate arrests and prevents decay: John Kyan pointed the use of mercuric chloride in the process known as "kyanising": and William Burnett discovered the value of zinc chloride, one of the cheapest effective treatments against fungi. Today these methods, modified and improved, are used all over the world. Deep penetration of the preservatives into the timber is aided by pumping out the air from the wood cells, as in the "deep kyanising" or "full creosoting" processes; by steaming; or by soaking with a solvent, such as trichlorethylene. By this means the life of pit prop and paving block, harbour pile and telegraph pole, railway sleeper and building timber has been prolonged tenfold. Recently many new chemicals and mixtures have been applied. Constituents of creosote, such as phenol and cresol, are now used, but they can be rendered more effective by chemical conversion to nitro-phenol and nitro-cresol, and by mixing with fluorides. The ravages of the termite can be prevented by arsenical products and those of the death-watch beetle by metallic soaps. Chemicals, such as monammonium phosphate, make timber resistant to fire. War has stimulated research. Synthetic resins have greatly increased the life of aircraft and it has been discovered that, if urea is applied to green timber at the time of sawing, the wood can be dried out and be ready for use in half the usual time. These and other chemical achievements are today aiding the allied war efforts. On a tomorrow they will be at the service of the community for the purposes of peace.



## NEW BOOKS

## THREE ANTHOLOGIES

THREE new anthologies represent respectively England, the British Commonwealth and the new social orientation in the world's thought. This time *England* (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.) really means England, and not Britain. The too obvious is mostly omitted, leaving room for a proportion of work by living poets. There are eight categories: town, country, art, character, reflection, humour, sport, war. But, as Mr. Harold Nicolson points out in his Introduction, the variety of all this poetry is not more striking than its 500-year-old continuity of feeling, thought, atmosphere. The selections, made by the

*Mr. Howard Spring is on holiday and will resume his articles in our next issue*

English Association, have been made with intelligence and care. The countryman may skip the town section, the artist the sport section; but the choice of poems in each case is, on the whole, balanced and fair. One protest must be made, however. Surely a brief poem should be given entire, or not at all.

There is rather an odd effect of sameness about the poems collected by Miss Edith M. Fry from the ends of the British Commonwealth in *A Girdle of Song* (British Authors' Press, 5s.), and this notwithstanding a sprinkle of known names: Masefield, Tagore, Ruth Pitter, Margaret Sackville, Monk Gibbon, V. Sackville-West, and some others. Perhaps the effect is due to the fact that so many of the writers describe some scene in the country of their birth, perhaps to a certain monotony in the unambitious metrical forms generally chosen. But a few things, mostly brief and simple, remain in the memory: Lesbia Harford's *One Summer Day* and *The Folk I Love*, Lord Dunsany's *Starlight in Kent*, Evelyn Eaton's *Birds Before Dawn*, Patricia Saunders's *Tempo*.

Fires of youth and of revolt are in *Rhyme and Reason* (Fore Publications, 1s.), edited by David Martin at a price to suit the fighting man's purse. Not all the poets here are young, and two of them are dead; but all have that in them which looks

to the future. How good they can be is seen best in the older poets: in Yeats's *Easter*, 1916, in William Soutar's *Time of Tyrants*. How the pull of propaganda can unseat the Muse is rather sadly illustrated by Hugh MacDiarmid and by David Martin himself; how, better controlled, it can contribute to art, comes out in Randall Swingler's *They Live*.

## LAST WORDS

IN *The Burning of the Leaves*, by Laurence Binyon (Macmillan, 2s.), are collected a few poems that had not yet been published at the time of the poet's death. One or two, we feel, had perhaps been withheld for reasons at which we can make a guess; but in all is the sensitive, distinguished work that was Binyon's. His spirit was tortured at the end by war; he was in utter revolt against to-day's god, the Machine: giant of metal dwarfing man to a pigmy, threatening that "divine diversity of creatures" that every true poet knows to be the lynch-pin of any life worth living. So, with his last breath, the poet still flings defiance at the destroying forces that are

Maddened because no furnace will consume  
What lives, still lives, impassioned to create.

V. H. F.

## PICTURING INDIA

INDIA IN OUTLINE, by Lady Hartog (Cambridge University Press, 6s.) is a real contribution to the effort being made everywhere to inform British people and their allies about the various parts of the Commonwealth. She has given a picture of India and her many peoples that is vivid, well defined, realistic and historical. Lady Hartog made excellent use of her opportunities of knowing the country while she was in India, and has continued to take an active interest in all the complex problems that have arisen in the past twenty-five years. The little book is most attractively produced, is well illustrated, and has the merit of supplying an excellent "Short Bibliography," pointing the way to those who would know more than can be told in its own limited scope.

For all those—and, alas! there are many—whose knowledge of India is practically nil, I would recommend this little volume. Those of the Allied forces

going out there will find it most useful and informative, and it has the virtue of being neither sentimental nor inaccurate historically or politically.

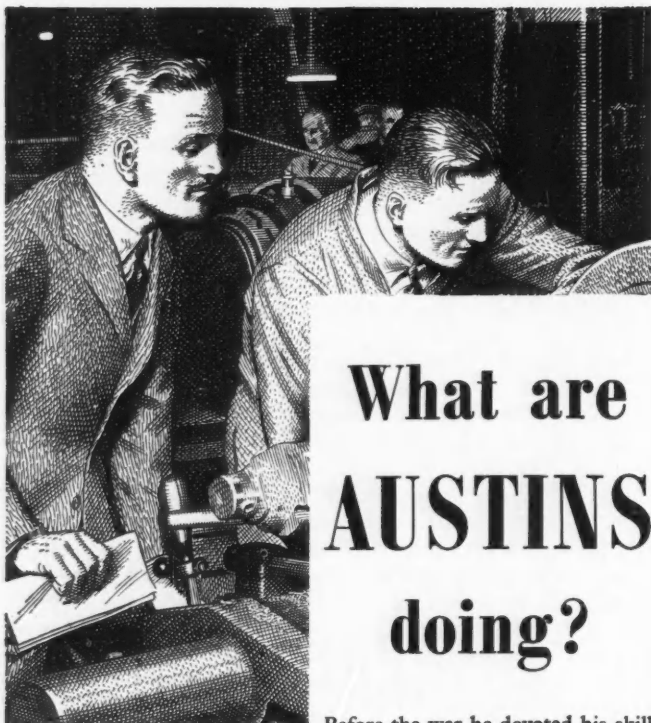
A. M. P.

## THE CHINESE AND OURSELVES

AN excellent series of books is *The Nations and Britain* Series, the latest volume in which is *China and Britain* (Collins, 8s. 6d.), by Sir John Pratt. It is very fully illustrated and the illustrations are well chosen and reproduced. The text, by contrast a little intimidating to the first glance, reveals itself to the reader as having that perfect simplicity that comes when an author is entirely at home with what he is writing about. Sir John has chosen to cover as much of his wide subject as this comparatively short book will allow in a number of essays or chapters, each complete but all linked by their reference to the long association of China and Britain. *The Navigators* are the subject of the first essay, and a fascinating one it is; then come *The Botanists*, *China's Gifts to the West*, *Philosophy and Religion* is among the others, and the illustrations come down to the fighting types of the present day. Of many most interesting facts that emerge mention may be made of the number of our garden flora that we owe to China, besides tea. Sir John Pratt, who should certainly be qualified to express an opinion after his long service in the country, holds that the English and Chinese have many points in character and outlook of great similarity beside the minor one of being the most tea-loving nations in the world. Their different attitudes to law, where the advantage is with the Occidental nation, seems the sharpest divergence.

## MEMORIES OF FRANCE

LOVERS of France will find a treasure in Alice Jahier's *Inoubliable France* (France Remembered) (Sylvan Press, 15s.). It contains 42 photographs—excellent photographs—but most remarkable for the accent on things French for which they have been chosen. The Seine from the top of Notre Dame, "a narrow gentle Seine reflecting the sky and the trees," and seen through an opening in the stonework is one of the loveliest of the photographs; a stretch of Napoleon's roads in Northern



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France; children's hoops hanging on a tree with hoop-sticks neatly in a box below; a working-class street in Paris; a doorway in a Faubourg street—the list of their excellencies is a long one. The notes in French and English are as good as the illustrations; they have character and understanding, and set one longing to see again the scenes so clearly evoked. How many of them can one hope to find unchanged?

#### WAR TOO EASY?

ONE of the extraordinary features of this war has been the fullness with which it has been recorded, and particularly the activity of camera-men who face the greatest risks to take pictures of fighting in progress and conditions as they actually are. The latest Government production making such pictures available to the general public is *The Army at War—Tunisia* (Stationery Office, 1s.). A wonderful book it is with so many and such splendidly reproduced illustrations and much letterpress that it must, throughout the ranks of the Allies and in all their home countries, be treasured as a pictorial record of great days which saw the turn of the tide that now flows on to victory. If it has a fault it is that it makes modern warfare look a little too easy. There is one dead man shown in it and he is a German; the wounded shown seem comfortable and their wounds are not noticeable. Surely this attitude to war, as if it were only a rather strenuous picnic, is a mistaken one if we are to hate it too much ever to allow it to happen again, if the lives given to end war are not to have been given in vain.

#### BLUE AND WHITE SPODE

FEW manufacturers other than Wedgwood had a greater influence on the development of modern industrial pottery in England than the younger Josiah Spode (d. 1827), and among the wide diversity of types produced in his factory at Stoke the blue-and-white printed table wares hold a creditable place. Mr. Sydney B. Williams in *Antique Blue and White Spode* (Batsford, £1 11s. 6d.) has made an interesting study of the sources from which the engravers of copper-plates for use in decorating these wares borrowed their ideas. He shows that the patterns were derived largely from three illustrated books, on Indian field sports, views in Turkey, and views in Rome, published respectively in 1805, 1803, and 1797-98. Subjects from these were cleverly adapted, by modification or elimination of details and insertion of fantastic tree and plant motifs, so as to give them just that

degree of remoteness from actuality which makes them acceptable and amusing decoration for table services. The method employed can be conveniently followed by studying Mr. Williams's book, in which the original book-illustrations are reproduced side by side with the wares.

#### AUGUST 1944

*TOUCHED now with Autumn, lovely and lonely lies  
The hollowed landscape under its lowering skies  
Mountainous with still cloud and blue with space;  
The unsullied hedgerows, starred with the misted grace  
Of the wild clematis, hang still as the day;  
And gilded and dark with lansy, with wormwood grey,  
Though noon is nearing and day is high and blue,  
The unknown verges are heavy and dark with dew.*

*All day, as the still heat grows and skies pile up  
Over the sleeping landscape round as a cup  
And shaggy with solemn woods, the road will lie  
Untrodden and dustless, still as the August sky—  
For the wayside booths are locked, the cars are gone,  
And silence and peace, war's left-hand benison,  
Hang on the brooding landscape, sleep on the air,  
Where the shuttered dark-house moves not an eyelid  
there.*

*When the times are over and peace from her trance  
awakes.*

*And man, to his former life returning, shakes  
Preoccupation and dread from his loosened brow  
Ah, let not the patient country, his solace now,  
Be in his joy forgotten, nor the hedgerows trees,  
That hang so heavy and still, and wait on the breeze  
As a man on the words of his lover, fall and give place  
To the bald white posts and the doubled concrete ways.*

*Peace shall return; let the patient land know peace—  
The dark green woods and the unfelled roadside trees,  
The hedges aswirl with birds—till the eyes of men  
Shall loving, learn, and be filled with quiet again.*

ANTHONY FFETTYPLACE.

It is unfortunate that a work with such informative illustrations should be marred by an unreliable text. The reader will be well advised not to accept without verification all the statements made in it. Some errors are probably traceable to the sources from which doubtless the author has taken the lengthy accounts, entertaining if not very relevant, of wild-beast hunting, archaeology and other matters. Thus, the castle of St. Angelo is spoken of on one page as the mausoleum built "for his

mortal remains" by Pope Adrian VI and on the next (correctly) as that of the Emperor of the same name; Verschaffelt, not Wenschenfeld, was the sculptor of the St. Michael that crowns that edifice. Capua, not Capena, is the name of the town approached from Rome by the road leading from the gate so called. The illustrated price-list of the Leeds Pottery proves that the "knife-rests" in Fig. 64 were unquestionably intended for asparagus. The "honeysuckle" in Fig. 110 is actually an orchid. Ironstone china marked "Stoke Works" was surely not made by the Mason firm, whose factory was at Fenton (Lane Delph). The author's train of reasoning is also open to question. The title "Etruscan" cited in Jewitt's *Ceramic Art* is not convincingly identified with the "Greek" pattern of Fig. 99 (it is nowhere made clear whether the pattern-names are actually inscribed as marks on the wares, or are inventions of the author or of dealers in antiques). A pattern ("Gothic Castle") by no means ill composed is condemned as "poor" apparently because it shows a dream-like combination of such incongruous elements as a Gothic tower, a giraffe and a Chinese pot of flowers. In spite of such shortcomings, however, the book remains a well-printed repertory of attractively decorated wares.

BERNARD RACKHAM.

#### HORSE BRASSES

THE collector of horse brasses will be interested to know that *Horse Brass Collections II* (Richards, Vesey Road, Sutton Coldfield, 5s.) is now available. It contains illustrations from photographs of part of the collection of Dr. L. Gauntlett, a really remarkable array, including flyers and bells, showing a great variety of designs. It is edited with notes by Mr. H. S. Richards.

#### BAYEUX TAPESTRY

SINCE the invasion of Normandy interest in that extraordinary historical document, the Bayeux Tapestry, has naturally increased; its fate is uncertain, since it has fallen into German hands, though it is believed that it has been removed to a safe place in France. *The Bayeux Tapestry* (King Penguin Books, 2s.), by Eric Maclagan, gives an excellent account of the tapestry, its origin and appearance, with enough large illustrations in colour to make both the needlework stitches used on it and its general colouring clear. The whole tapestry is shown in black and white reproductions, and the notes form a key to the significance of its scenes.



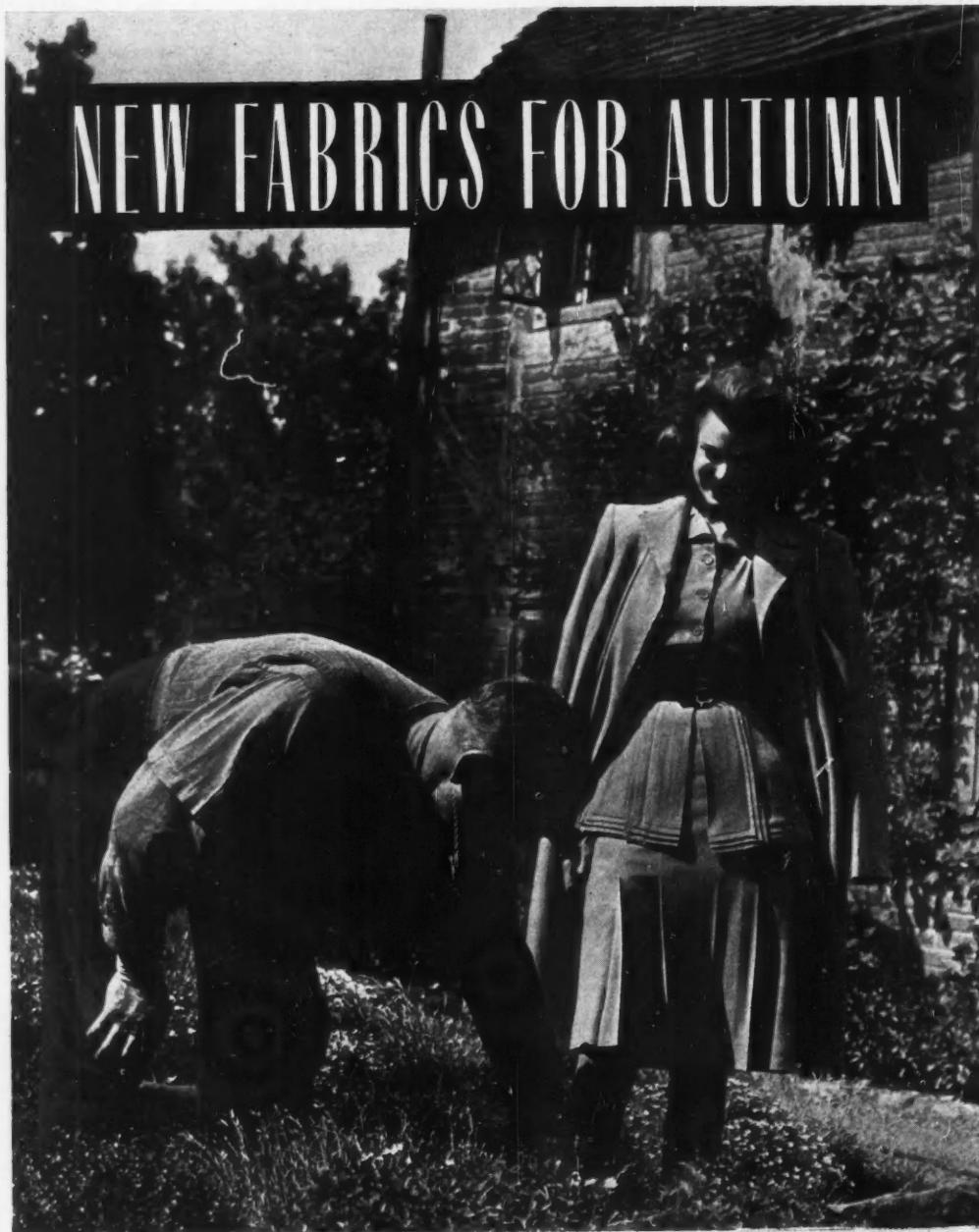
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Ensemble in beige wool jersey, the straight topcoat lined with black taffeta. The jumper has big stitched pockets and a black suede belt. From "Jersey-de-Luxe."

(Right) A Wolsey dress in ice-blue hopsack jersey, a mixture of wool and angora, with double-breasted panel front, deep box pleats topped by pockets and the stitching on the pockets repeated on the yoke. From the Bon Marche, Liverpool.

ONE of the big novelties of the winter is the suitings that have been dyed in rich solid colours for costumes. The herring-bone pattern in two slightly differing tones of one shade gives the general effect of a monotone. A glowing crimson, a deep indigo blue and an ivy-leaf green are outstandingly good. The materials are the weight of a man's suiting, but more pliable in texture, and are shown by Jacqmar.

Bordered suitings with the main part of the material line checked and latticed intricately and the border in two or three bands of varying depth and in a contrasting rich shade are other novelties shown in the winter collections. Blues, plum, lavender grey and chestnut brown are combined and the border is used for the bottom part of the jumper and the hem to the skirt. On topcoats, the band on the border is used to edge the collar, cuffs and hem. The material is always fine and firm like a man's; the colours are the cheerful combinations used for pre-war women's tweeds. Other suitings are woven like a hopsack and made in chalky pastels for suits to wear under fur coats, or for tailored frocks.

Baratheas are other classic and hard-wearing materials that are now being woven in bright plain colours, such as scarlet or emerald, by Jacqmar. Hitherto they have been mostly shown in navy or black. A thick plain material, resembling cavalry twill, is excellent in dove grey, as well as a pretty grey-blue. It is for plain topcoats, and exquisite weaving makes it so firm that it will literally wear for years on end. Camel-coloured cloth, as light and fleecy as a Shetland shawl, is made in mixtures of mohair and wool, and of Manchurian goat with wool. Horse-blanket plaids are very effective also, for tweed topcoats cut in the casual manner, and as they are reversible do not need linings, and so save coupons. There are some dashing colour combinations in these of out-size line checks in aquamarine and burnt-sugar brown on an oatmeal ground. Worsteds are being dyed in gingham checks for children's frocks or grown-ups shirts. Colours are bright and clear—scarlet, emerald, butcher blue, etc., and the material is fine and light in weight. Mixtures of cashmere and wool make a series of dress and suit weight tweeds in combinations of robin's-egg blue, mimosa yellow, cyclamen pink with greys or in two soft browns. These make up into the perfect under-fur-coat "dressmaker" type of suit that is always so becoming.

HERRING-BONES take tweed honours everywhere and have largely taken the place of the checks of the pre-war decade. A novelty is the herring-bone where the pattern is made of wavy diagonals converging instead of straight. These are made in combinations of two pastels—rose beige or turquoise with a dead bracken brown. Enormous herring-





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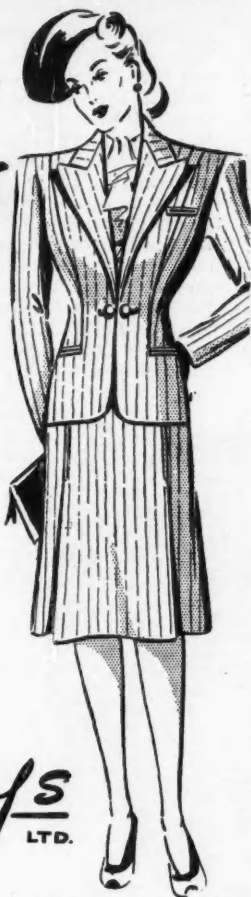
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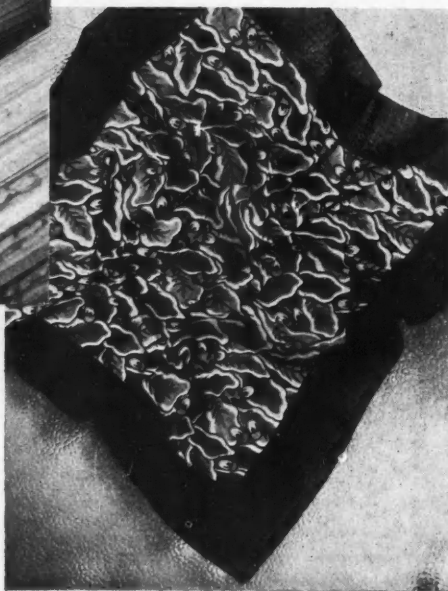
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Jaeger's tailored handknit cardigan with yoke and front panel in a narrow rib.

Gossamer wool square, a design of oak leaves and oak apples in green and autumnal browns. Hugh Parsons.



bone tweeds in thick weaves make some superb topcoats in shades of brown, while finer Shetland tweeds in steel grey and brown mixtures are the popular choice for country suits. "Glen-gariff" is the name Moygashel have given to their herring-bone that is not wool, two coupons a yard in consequence, and firm and strong as a Saxony tweed.

A number of town coats in black are shown in every big collection. Many of these are in the smooth type of Melton cloth, but also a

considerable number are in a pile *bouclé* or a thick *bouclé* tweed with a surface like a rough-cast plaster wall. The newest looking are the ones with diagonal fastening or with a pointed flap that buttons over almost on to the left armhole and is held on the waistline by two buttons a few inches apart. These coats all fit the waist snugly and many of them have unpressed pleats in the skirt that accentuate the tiny waist effect. Other popular coating materials are the thick tweeds where a dark background is broken by flecks of colour. A tweed where the predominant colour is clover pink will be flecked here and there by a scarlet, crimson or flame. A slate blue will be touched with aquamarine or yellow, a dark brown by emerald or scarlet. The very thick tweeds in clerical grey mixture are also very smart; so are the deep steel greys in thick tweed, or the smoother-surfaced blanket cloth. Finer herring-bone or diagonal Saxony tweeds, in steel greys with black, make the perfect background for the scarves, snoods and berets that are being shown in emerald, violet, indigo blue, cherry or Fair Isle.

Among the lighter-weight fabrics, the many mixtures of silk and rayon, looking like fine flannels, make excellent children's frocks, shorts and shirts as well as shirts and shirt-frocks for grown-ups. They wash and tailor well and are woven in stripes, *jaspé* mixtures and plains in the grey and beige shades traditionally assigned to the worsteds, as well as in all kinds of bright tones. Some are Utility, some not. They do not shrink; they wear well, come in several weights and are useful fabrics for many purposes. So are the Celshungs, that Celanese make in plain, sprigged and bouquet designs for children's frocks, *lingerie*, blouses and house frocks. The pastels, sprigged with a tiny spray of mixed summer flowers, make delightful nightgowns; daisy heads scattered on sweet-pea pinks and blues are enchanting for small girls' frocks with the flowers picked out by stitching on the yoke or a narrow line of bright smocking at the waist. Plain Celshungs are piped with cherry or bright cobalt blue for pyjamas, or ruched as the bodice of a nightgown and given ribbon shoulder-straps and often a single gathered pocket. Dark Celshungs are for winter frocks. Courtaulds show dotted and striped marocains and crêpes. The stripes vary in depth and in mixed colourings. Dots are immense, or tiny and scattered across the fabric like the Milky Way.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.



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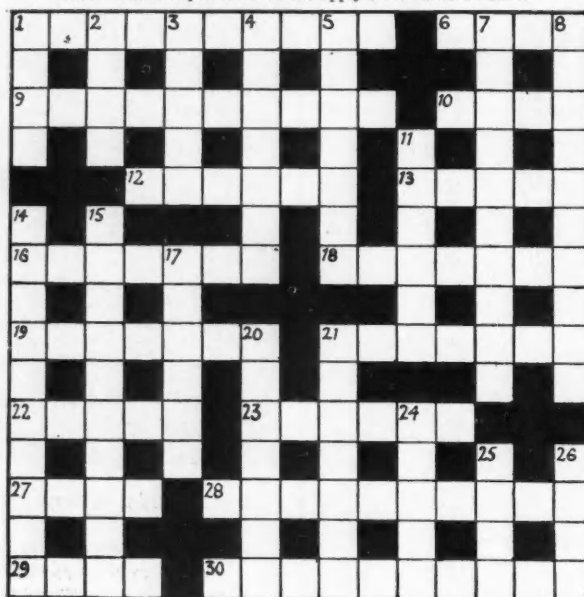
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## CROSSWORD No. 761

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 761, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Thursday, August 31, 1944.

NOTE.—This competition does not apply to the United States.



Name.....  
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)

Address.....

**SOLUTION TO No. 760.** The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of August 18, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Will o' the wisp; 8, Upper; 9, Army purge; 11, Ducal court; 12, Peri; 14, Artist; 15, Cup of tea; 17, Dishert; 19, Agreed; 22, Head; 23, Penny plain; 25, Yes, we have; 26, Poser; 27, Happy returns. DOWN.—1, Wapacut; 2, Lord Lister; 3, Orator; 4, Humorous; 5, Wept; 6, Serpent; 7, Curds and whey; 10, Exit and entry; 13, Rough paper; 16, Nice pair; 18, Swansea; 20, Elapses; 21, Intent; 24, Reap.

ACROSS.

1. "Stands the church clock at ————?"  
—Brooke (three words, 3, 2, 5)
6. Give him one of his 29, and the little horse suffers a vegetable change! (4)
9. Qualifies geranium and lobelia (3, 3, 4)
10. But it's certain the bird doesn't get this measure at one! (4)
12. Foams (6)
13. What the darkness shows (2, 3)
16. Country from which one may expect a nice lad (7)
18. Evidently intended to be taken by the disciples of "Safety First" (2, 5)
19. He introduced Shakespeare to the family circle (7)
21. Prim day (anagr.) (7)
22. Sad song (5)
23. Preference (6)
27. Undeniably the stone for a friend (4)
28. An invitation to approach (4, 6)
29. "Let . . . the ——— of those he fought for Echo round his bones for evermore."  
—Tennyson (4)
30. Unbound (10)

DOWN.

1. Sort of revolutionary command to Whittington (4)
2. Dozes (4)
3. He almost wins renown, though not in straightforward fashion (5)
4. Had a bite, then dressed? (7)
5. Ferment in almonds (7)
7. And then the robbers' door flew wide! (4, 6)
8. Exhortation to be impartial (4, 2, 4)
11. Nocturnal noise-maker (6)
14. Large, wicked 'and lupine though he be, the Russian borzoi will slay him! (3, 3, 4)
15. Modern substitute for bully beef at the Front? More likely a secret weapon! (3, 7)
17. It should please to be thus at rest (6)
20. Negro calling at a motor club for a furry animal? (7)
21. What the lady doth too much (7)
- 24 and 25. The wrong place for a bull (5, 4)
26. What 29 did on road and pavement (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 759 is

Mr. R. Caldicott,  
Ashbourn House,  
Rugby.





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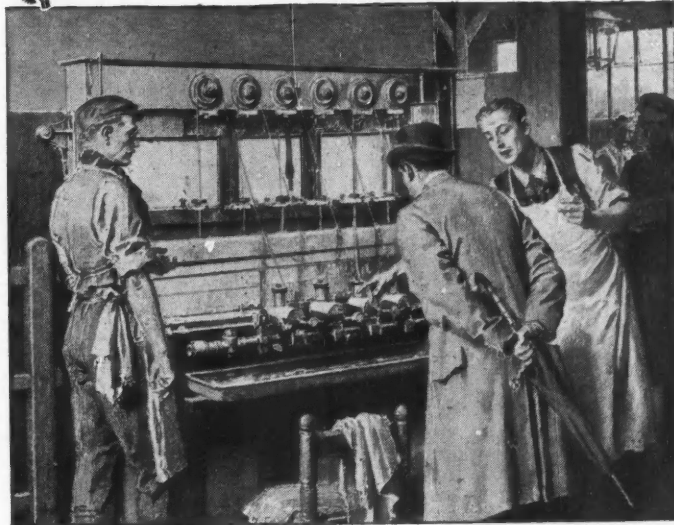
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rayon was made available to the public. Viewed from present-day standards, these first rayon materials seem but poor travesties of the lovely supple, shimmering fabrics so popular before the war. It is one of to-day's necessary hardships that Courtaulds rayon is scarce, but with the return of Peace, Courtaulds rayons will again be obtainable in even greater variety than before. In addition, new developments in other spheres are being perfected to add to the amenities of modern living.

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